State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ F. RINALDI,
Capt Co. A, 18th N C. T.

7*t1Apd]

The undersigned, Physicians, in consideration of the high prices for all articles of subsistence, feel obliged to advance their charges to two dollars per mile, and make their fee bills in the same ratio—or they will charge according to the old established rates, and be paid in provisions at the usual prices before the war:

H. M. TURNER,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
B. C. WILLIAMS,
J. A. McKAY,
J. A. McDOUGALD,
A. M. McKAY;
JUNIUS T. WILLIAMS.

Harnett Co., Jan. 1st. 8 2t

Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, for purposes specified in the Will of his Testator, will expose to public sale, at the residence of the late Col Alexander Shaw, in Richmond county, on Wednesday the 2d day of March next, six valuable, likely NEGROES, men and women, a lot of COTTON, one half interest in a large and valuable Turpentine Still. Terms cash.

JOHN D. SHAW, Ex'r of
Alexander Shaw, dec'd.

Feb'y 16. 8*2tpd

Cards, Caps, Coffee.

1200 PAIRS COTTON CARDS, No. 10
WOOL and JIM CROW CARDS.

Pure COD LIVER OIL for Consumption, Rheumatism and other Scrofulous diseases; Tacks, Powder, Shot and Caps, Hand Saw, Mill Saw and Bastard Files, Candles, Shoe Thread, Prime Rio Coffee, Horse and Mule Collars, Copperas, Sole and Upper Leather, Pins, &c., &c., at WILSON'S

Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment,
Wilmington, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1864 [W. J.] 6-4t*4t

WANTED,

AN experienced Male and Female Teacher, to take charge of a School in Smithville, Brunswick county. Apply to J. C. Swain, or the subscriber, near Smithville.

JESSE G. DREW.

Jan'y 9, 1864 98*9tpd

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She ranaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES.

Dec 6, 1863. 89 *17tpd

NOTICE.

THE Committee-men in the several Captain's Districts of Robeson county, will report through their Chairman to me at Lumberton on the first Saturday in March next, the names of all indigent soldiers' families in their respective Districts, in accordance with an act passed by the General Assembly of the State, Dec. 14, 1863, relative to wives and families of soldiers, and in accordance with an order of the County Court of Robeson.

WM. J. BROWN,
County Commissioner to distribute State funds.

Feb'y 15. 7-1t*2t

NOTICE.

WE have on hand, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade TOBACCO, well put up, which we will sell cheap for cash.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Feb'y 15. 8*3t

NOTICE.

THE Assessors for Chatham county will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving a list of all hogs slaughtered by each Farmer, Planter or Grazier since the 24th of April 1863, to March 1st, 1864, inclusive:

J. J. RIGGSBEE at		J. F. RIVES at	
Haywood,	March 10, 1864.	Hadley's,	March 10, 1864.
Buckhorn,	11,	Silk Hope,	11,
Council's,	12,	Stout's,	12,
Williams's,	14,	Edwards's,	14,
Jones's Grove,	15,	Matthews',	15,
Baldwin's,	16,	Harper's X R'ds,	16,
		Locust Grove,	17,
		Burns' Old Field,	18,
		Dr. Winslow's,	19,
		Pittsboro',	22 & 23.

All persons who have failed to render a list according to law of Tithes, Cattle, Income, &c., will be allowed to render a list at any of these appointments. Failing so to do the Assessors will call upon them, adding twenty-five per cent. to assessment.

I will attend at Pittsboro' the 22d and 23d to receive payment from delinquent tax payers. If any fail to pay I shall proceed immediately by Warrant of Distress to collect according to law.

J. M. BYNUM, Col.

Pittsboro', Feb'y 10, 1864. 8*3tpd

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1863.

Arch'd McLean, Executor of Hugh McLean, dec'd, vs. A. D. McLean and wife, Catharine, J. P. McLean, Hector McLean, J. C. Poe and wife Margaret, William Bolin and wife Mary, Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, Martha J. McLean, Elizabeth McLean and Sarah McDougald.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

THIS case coming on to be heard on the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Bolin and wife Mary and Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the above named non-residents, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Harnett, at the Court House in Lillington, on the second Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition as they may see proper.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of this Court, at office in Lillington, the second Monday in Dec. 1863.

1*6wpd] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

THE CURRENCY—FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.—The Currency and Tax laws, as perhaps was not unnatural at first, have created some stir in the money market. The notes above $5 being subjected to a tax of 33⅓ per cent, if not funded by April 1, (three months after which $5 notes are subject to the same tax,) thoughtless persons have sought to rid themselves of them; that is they have sought to impose the payment of *their* taxes justly due to the Government upon their neighbors who were not frightened from their propriety. We saw something of this on Tuesday, when all day long people were offering at our clerk's desk $10 and $20 notes to pay small items and receive smaller notes in change. Of course they were gratified as long as the small notes held out, (and still are,) the larger being not only every whit as good, but quite as useful. How, we hope to do a public service by pointing out as briefly as we can.

A very large tax is to be paid to the Government immediately; that is as soon as the Collectors can be ready to receive it—in a few days. This tax to be at once paid is 10 per cent. on all profits made in 1863 "by buying and selling spiritous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or sirup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails." Also, 10 per cent. on "all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated above." Also, 25 per cent. on all "profits exceeding 25 per cent., made during 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock, or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not." These taxes are to be paid in the notes above $5 at their par value, dollar for dollar. Every man who has paid his taxes due in January (and all in this county have paid) knows exactly the profits taxed 10 or 25 per cent. as above enumerated, or can ascertain them by referring to the tax lists sworn to and delivered to the Collector. Let him then calculate his tax at 10 or 25 per cent., as the case may be, and go to work to collect (or hold if now in possession) notes above $5 to an amount sufficient to pay these taxes. *They will be needed*, for the tax will absorb very many millions of dollars—in this community alone hundreds of thousands of dollars of these large notes will be needed for this purpose. There will be no need of "funding" them, an operation which is unfortunately understood by comparatively few. Mr Hardie and his co-laborers elsewhere will "fund" them very rapidly and most effectually. We think this is plain enough for the dullest comprehension, and hope to hear no more of panic-stricken people trying to rid themselves of the notes or refusing to receive them.

Next. There is a large tax due on the 1st of April. This is the quarterly business tax of 2½ per cent. on all sales made during January, February and March. There is no man who cannot tell with a near approach to accuracy what his sales are or will be for the quarter. His taxes are to be paid by means of these notes above $5. Not, if the tax-payer is wise, in the notes themselves; for if he does so pay the notes will be received only at 66⅔ cts. on the dollar. The remedy is: find out the amount of your tax, take your notes above $5, leave them with the Depositary, (Mr. Broadfoot here,) receive in exchange a certificate of such deposite, and on the first of April pay the tax with it, *dollar for dollar*. Is not this plain enough?

Next again: On the 1st of June comes the big tax of all. On that day is due 5 per cent. on "the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not exempted or taxed at a different rate;" 10 per cent. on "the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches; 5 per cent "on the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad, and dry dock companies and all other joint stock companies of every kind whether incorporated or not; upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries; upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non interest bearing Confederate treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed."

Now to find out your tax due on June 1st, refer to your taxes in 1860 and see what all your property which you still hold was valued at; 5 per cent. on the amount will show the amount of Confederate notes needed for the purpose, *except* in cases where property has been bought since Jan'y 1st, 1862, when it is 5 per cent. on the price paid for it, and in stocks, when it is 5 per cent. on the market value. What then shall every man, town or country, do? Find out about what his June tax is—an easy operation—take the notes to a Depositary, receive a certificate, and on the 1st June pay your taxes with it *dollar for dollar*.

Next: the quarterly business tax for July 1, and October 1 of 2½ per cent. on sales. These can be estimated for with an approach to accuracy, and are to be provided for in the same way by exchanging the amount in notes for 4 per cent. bonds or certificates.

People who part with their notes will find out too late their folly. Their taxes *must* be paid. If not paid in Confederate notes dollar for dollar, they will have to be paid in such notes at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, or in Bank notes, State notes or specie. That would be a costly operation. Better take enough for all these taxes, except that *now* due, deposite them, get certificates and pay the taxes as they come due without a cent of loss on the notes.

We hope these explanations will serve a good purpose, and save many a man from loss by ignorance or fraud. It is easy to see that what with taxes and investments in bonds there will be no great amount of notes left in circulation at 66⅔ cents on the dollar after the 1st April and 1st July. Those who then hold them will find that though they will pass to government or individuals at only 66⅔ cts on the dollar they will soon buy as much or more at that value as now at the value on their face. By Jan'y 1st 1865 the whole will be swept from existence. And a new currency, smaller in quantity and far more valuable in quality, will take its place.

People who desire to refer to the laws will find them in full in the last Observer. They will also be published for some weeks on the 4th page of the Semi-Weekly Observer.

KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE.—A letter from the 52d N. C. T., dated Feb. 17, mentions the re-enlistment (nearly unanimously) of Gen. Kirkland's N. C Brigade. This was formerly Pettigrew's, and is composed of the 11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d Regiments.

IMPORTANT VICTORY IN FLORIDA.—The official dispatch of Gen. Finnegan cheers the country with news of a very important victory in that State. The yankee force which marched upon Lake City is stated at 6,000. To have defeated such an army, inflicting heavy loss, capturing many prisoners and small arms, with five pieces of artillery, is something to rejoice over. Florida has become of great value to the Confederacy for its vast supplies of corn and meat, sufficient, as we learn, to feed the armies of Beauregard and Johnston.

As the Richmond Sentinel says:—

"So far our prestige of success is unbroken in the minor operations of the later months. We have been successful on the Rapidan, and on the Potomac, and near Newbern, and in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee and in Florida. Nor are these inferior advantages to be despised. To use the classical language of a distinguished President, "let us keep pegging away." When we cannot win a grand battle, let us prevail in a small one. If we cannot capture a division let us spoil a regiment or destroy a company. But we trust the present encouragements are but the forerunners of grand successes—like drops before the shower."

Habeas Corpus Cases.—Chief Justice Pearson has been sitting at this place to hear arguments *pro* and *con* since Friday last, in the case of a party who wishes to escape the operation of the late Confederate Act, putting the principals of substitutes in the army. We go to press before the delivery of his opinion.

Salisbury Watchman, 22d.

The Raleigh Confederate of yesterday says that the decision was against the constitutionality of the law, and of course discharges the principal of a substitute. The Chief Justice also decided that the suspension of the habeas corpus writ did not apply to the principals of substitutes. The Confederate learns from members of Congress that it was intended to apply to them. We have received like information from a Senator. It seems to us to be expressly included in the provision against "attempts to avoid military service." Besides the decision of Judge French, there have been one in Georgia and one in Alabama, all adverse to that of Judge Pearson.

"We learn further, says the Confederate, that the case in which Judge Pearson made his decision, at his suggestion, will be removed to our Supreme Court for hearing by that Court, at next June term; and that in the meantime the parties in a large number of other cases were recognized to await and abide the decision in the case carried up. In the mean time, the enrollment is going on, and we hear that great numbers are now sueing out writs."

THE RALEIGH STANDARD SUSPENDED.—The readers of the Standard were surprised to find the following in its issue of Tuesday last:—

"*The Standard Suspended.*—The publication of the Standard is for the present suspended. Due notice will be given of the resumption of publication. Our exchanges will confer a favor by continuing their visits while the publication of the Standard is thus temporarily suspended; and meanwhile we shall be glad to see our friends who may be passing through Raleigh, and to hear from them generally, verbally or by letter.

"We have not quite completed the Comptroller's Report, and shall, therefore, issue an Extra in the course of a few days containing the concluding tables of the Report."

This movement appears to have surprised the public in Raleigh as much as it did here, for the Confederate asks, "what does it mean?"

Some curiosity is manifested as to the cause of this unexpected movement. Singularly enough, the Standard gives no reason for it. Refraining from speculations about it, it may not be improper to say, that it cannot be on account of the authorised suspension of the *habeas corpus*, for more stringent laws have twice been passed by Congress, and yet the Standard did not suspend on either occasion. The first law, passed soon after the organization of the Permanent Government, absolutely and totally suspended the writ till after the next session of Congress. The second law authorised the President at his discretion to suspend it, totally. By the present law Congress has only given the President power to suspend it in part, only in cases of certain specified offences.

PROVISION FOR THE INDIGENT FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.—We mentioned some weeks ago that the provision made in this county for assisting the families of soldiers was so liberal that the poor of this county, by their own confession, "had never been so well provided for as since the war." The Raleigh Standard did not believe this—of course. It knew nothing about it, but what of that? Those who informed us *did* know, but what of that too? The Standard was simply unwilling that the fact should be as we stated it, and determined that the poor thus assisted should neither be grateful nor satisfied. Hence its doubts.

An incident mentioned by the North Carolinian of Tuesday last may help to enlighten the Standard. We hear of a good many other queer occurrences in town, but the following will suffice. The Carolinian says:

"Poor women, who have been receiving from the county money and corn for their support and bread, were running up and down the streets trying to get small change for *fifty* and *one hundred* dollar bills."

SUGAR.—It is stated in an Albany (N. Y.) paper, that when the navigation of the Mississippi was closed, the yankees took immediate steps to supply a substitute for the sugar which the Western States had usually procured by that route, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of sorghum sirup were produced in the West last year. They are endeavoring to find a mode of refining sugar from the sirup, in which they will doubtless succeed.

Besides this, the yankee government procured from Europe last Spring, seeds of the various kinds of sugar beet, and distributed them through a range of 200 miles in Illinois, so as to ascertain the kind of soil and climate best adapted to their growth. The result is said to have been most gratifying.

Beet sugar is said to be the most important crop in France, 148,000 tons having been produced in 1861, against 9,000 tons in 1830. In all Europe, 200,000 tons, worth $40,000,000, were made in 1861.

These facts may serve as hints to some of the Confederate States, in this time of scarcity of sugar and molasses.

BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR.—We have received a complimentary notice of this work from "G. P. South River, New Hanover county," which, should it wait its turn for publication along with the many communications now on hand, might not be inserted for a month to come. We therefore prefer to extract a single paragraph—conveying the writer's opinion of the work. He says:—

"I think the whole company of classical teachers throughout the length and breadth of the Southern Confederacy will have abundant cause to acknowledge great obligation to the author. The work may be succinctly described as embracing *multum in parvo:* under the guidance of judicious instruction it contains the substance of elementary preparation in all those indispensable parts, that must be committed to memory; furnishes sufficient *copia verborum* in aid of written exercises; and extracts enough from Latin writers of the *golden age* of Roman literature to serve as first lessons in reading. All this is achieved in a lucid style within the compass of fewer pages than were contained in the grammars formerly, and still partially, used among us. This assertion of course implies the pruning of much redundancy; and such is the striking and original merit of the work."

BANK ARRANGEMENTS.—The Banks of Richmond have held a meeting and resolved to continue to receive and pay out Confederate notes until the 26th March; but from that day till the 1st of April they will neither receive deposits nor pay checks. And all balances undrawn before the 26th March will be paid to the depositors on and after the 1st of April in Confederate 4 per cent. bonds.

We presume that the banks of this and the other States will adopt the same very proper course, which will save many an ignorant or careless man from loss. Those who do not wish their money funded should withdraw it before the 26th March.

CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.—We advise every one to read the able and eloquent Address to the people, prepared by a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, unanimously adopted by both Houses, and signed by every member who was in the city at the close of the session.

THE 28TH REG'T.—The letter from Liberty Mills, Va., which was published on the 18th inst., mentioned that nine-tenths of the 28th Reg't had re-enlisted for the war. We now learn that subsequently all the others did likewise, making the re-enlistment unanimous.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—The 63d N. C. Reg't (5th Cavalry) held a meeting at their camp near Henderson, N. C., where they have recently arrived for the purpose of recruiting their horses, and, after speeches by Maj. Jas. H. McNeill, privates Bethune, D. L. Ray and others, unanimously resolved to re-enlist for the war, approved of the recent legislation of Congress, and expressed an abiding confidence in the authorities. Capt. McKellar's Co., of this county, is of this Reg't, and many of them are now at home.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Orange C. H., Va., on the 15th inst., of brain fever, J. Schroonce, of Co. K, 46th Regiment.

Of chronic diarrhœa, 8d Nov., at Point Look Out, Serg't John L. White, of 28th Regiment.

Nov. 29th, 1863, in hospital at Gordonsville, Va., private Anderson Cook, of Alamance county. Also, on the 9th Feb'y, 1864, at camp near Orange C. H., Va., private Thomas Pool of Orange county, both of Co. H, 30th N. C. T.

From the effects of a wound received at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, George Pinckney Keever, Co. I, 11th "Bethel" N. C. T.

In Goldsborough, 24th Dec'r, Mr Henry S. Edwards, in his 22d year, of the 2d Cavalry.

Of chronic diarrhœa, at his own residence in Randolph county, 26th Sept. 1863, Wilbern Russell, aged 27 years, of Company I, 5th Regt. N. C. T. For twelve months he had been in the service of his once happy country, and nobly discharged his duties. After a short stay in the army he was sent home on a sick furlough; after resting a while he returned to camp and participated in the battles of Sharpsburg, Boonsboro' and Chancellorsville, at which time he was stricken down with disease and taken to the hospital at Richmond where he remained a few weeks and obtained a furlough and returned home. After lingering 2 months and 11 days he peacefully yielded himself into the hands of his Saviour. He was a member of the M E Church South,—holding his membership at Eleazer, discharging his christian duties as a soldier of the Cross. During his sickness he often longed to die and be at rest. Thus he has exchanged the hardships and suffering of a soldier's life for the harp, crown and peaceful mansions of eternal bliss, where he has joined his little angel child who had gone before. He has left a wife, 8 children, parents, 3 sisters, 1 brother—(a prisoner of war,) to mourn his untimely death. How solemnly does his death echo the warning words of our Saviour: Be ye also ready, for at such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh. Weep not, dear wife, parents, brother and sisters; thy husband, son and brother has fought his last battle! Though nations may combat and war's thunder rattle, he hears not, he fears not; he is free from pain. He has gone home to Jesus where joy and peace forever reign; where sorrows never come.

T.***

Lassiter's Mills, N. C.

Messrs. Editors:—Please indulge me while I very briefly portray the character of my school-mate and brother-in-arms, GEORGE WASHINGTON COGGIN, late of Co. K, 84th N. C. Reg't. The subject of this eulogy was born in the county of Montgomery, N. C., March 8th, 1830, and was the second son of George Coggin, Esq. In his school-boy days he was modest and taciturn, but was always found at the head of his class. Though he would not be excelled by any; manifested the greatest pleasure in the prosperity and advancement of his fellow students. He was kind and charitable and the very centre of admiration in the little circle in which he moved. In short the world was his to enjoy. He began to grow into manhood and soon exhibited a partiality for agricultural pursuits.

A few rich harvests had been yielded to his skill and industry, when either fate or fortune decreed that he should no longer follow the profession of his choice. His constitution was sinking and his friends predicted his early dissolution. He was, however soon found in the mercantile business, for he had a restless spirit that would not admit of idleness.

He had not been thus engaged long when we were startled by a proclamation from the President of the United States, and a call for seventy-five thousand North Carolinians to enforce obedience to the United States government. Serg't Coggin responded to the call, swore fealty anew to the Confederate cause and marched to Virginia, where liberty was to be bought with blood.

Some of his friends had been advised of his intention to volunteer, and remembering his delicate condition persuaded him to desist.

His answer was I am aware that my constitution is shattered and flimsy, but I am not warranted saying that I am incapable of doing good in the army; the freedom and welfare of our country demands our whole strength, then let me die rather than act dishonorably. He went to the army; where he continued to suffer and melt away under consumption; he marched on, fought on, suffered on, he asked no promotion, would accept no promotion but the promotion of his cause, for acting as a private he could best teach his comrades to observe orders, love discipline and to act the patriot who fights from principle and not for position or any other minor consideration.

On our way to Maryland and Pennsylvania I frequently availed myself of the pleasure and benefit of his company; we very often discussed the prospects of our country. I always found that he had unbounded confidence in our commanders and the justness of our cause, and felt sure of ultimate success. His brave heart was always stored with words to cheer and comfort me.

During our last social confab in Pennsylvania, the merits of Gen. Lee's order respecting private property in the enemy's country was introduced and fully discussed, an order which heaven would approve and men would surely observe. By long and fatiguing marches and inclement weather poor George was alarmingly reduced; and when I would look upon his slender and emaciated form I would wonder how he kept along, but he had a will to be free and his spirit was unconquerable. Let delinquent soldiers blush and hang their guilty heads.

Notwithstanding his feeble health he was always in the van and stimulated by enthusiasm and devotion to his cause, he found himself equal to the most trying difficulties. We have reached Gettysburg and now the ordeal which tries the souls of men. We had succeeded in driving the enemy at every charge until they took their final stand and marshalled their entire strength for the decisive contest. Here while making the last charge July 3d, 1863, near the enemy's works, friend George fell pierced through the brain by an enemy's ball; he fell to the earth and expired without a struggle. Here he laid down his arms for the first time. Here he bequeathed a rich legacy to be enjoyed in common by the sons of liberty.

He lived like the one in compliment of whom he was named; died like a freeman and fills a patriot's grave. Let his parents be proud of such a son, let his countrymen acknowledge their gratitude for the service he rendered for their deliverance. Let us cherish his memory, emulate his example; though he may be overlooked by the historian, the world shall feel his influence for good and may he enjoy a happy immortality.

From the Richmond Sentinel.
THE CURRENCY ACT.

The business of this act is with the currency; but its whole operation and bearing cannot be understood without reference, also, to the new Tax Law. Let us first take a view of the condition of the currency:

The total issue of Treasury notes, to Jan'y 1, 1864 was	$924,000,000
From this deduct amount taken in and cancelled (about)	150,000,000
Amount outstanding	$774,000,000
Deduct, also, the 7 30 interest-bearing notes, declared to be funded by section 18	123,000 000
	651,000,000
Amount added to circulation since Jan'y 1, say	69,000,000
Total of present circulation	720,000 000
Of the whole of the above issue, the amount issued in $100 notes, was	249,000,000
Of the currency which has been cancelled, there were, of $100 notes, (estimated by their proportion of the circulation,) a little over	49 000 000
Amount of $100 notes, now in circulation	$200,000 000

Let us secure safe margin for our estimates, by assuming the present amount of circulation at $750,000,000. To deplete this, we may mention as the first item the abstraction of all the $100 notes. This may be safely anticipated between the present time and the 1st of April next. The provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the act, will infallibly secure that. The next element of depletion will be the amount funded in 4 per cent. stock prior to the 1st of April. It might be supposed, at a casual glance, that small results are to be expected from this source, for the reason that the interest being only 4 per cent. it would be as great a sacrifice to make such an investment as to await the tax of 33⅓ per cent. on the currency, to be imposed on the 1st of April. But this is an error. Section 2 makes a great difference in the value of the bonds and of the notes, for the uses of the year 1864. The bonds are receivable according to their face, in payment of all Government dues for 1864, while the currency, after the 1st of April, will be subjected to a tax or discount of one third. Suppose, for example, a citizen should owe a tax to the Government, on the 1st of July, of 2000 dollars. By investing that amount of the present currency in a Treasury bond, at any time between the present and the 1st of April, he will have the means of paying his tax without loss. But, if he fail to provide himself with such a bond, and present himself, currency in hand, to the collector, it will require 3000 dollars of the same currency to pay the tax of $2000. It is not to be supposed that men will be so negligent of their interests as to fail to invest in 4 per cent. bonds at least enough to meet their anticipated taxes. If any individuals concerned shall be too dull or careless to make such provision, capitalists will do it for them, and make them pay a large premium for their neglect.

The amount which will be invested as a provision for paying taxes may be conjectured from the probable amount of taxes to be paid during the year. In the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the proceeds of the tax on incomes, profits, &c., levied in April, 1863, and still in force, are estimated at $100 000 000 per annum. The taxes just imposed are *in addition* to these. A tax of five per cent. on real and personal estate, is estimated in the same report, as promising a gross revenue of $150,000 000. But the late tax act does more than levy a tax of five per cent. on real and personal estate. It lays heavy additional duties on profits, and duties higher than 5 per cent. on some articles. The tax laws of April, 1863, and February, 1864, in their combined action, will not, probably, yield less than $800,000 000 during the present year.

We find from this examination, that between the present time and the 1st of April—just five weeks from next Friday—there will exist the *necessity* for funding a very large amount. The hundred dollar notes, when funded, would furnish the bonds, in part, with which taxes can be paid; but this sum is insufficient, and as it is not likely that they can be exactly distributed, the bonds would not avail to their full extent. Besides this particular proscribed issue, probably not less than $150,000,000 will need to be funded. These subtractions will reduce the present circulation to $400,000,000. To this must be added the further issues allowed until the 1st of April, and we have at that time a total circulation of about $465,000,000. In reaching this result, which is only about three-fifths of the present circulation, we have estimated only for the *necessary* funding. That which may be voluntary we throw in to make the figures good.

It is obvious, that the great and immediate demand thus created for money by this necessity for funding to which we have referred, and the consequent reduction of the currency to little more than half its present volume, must greatly increase the value of the currency, and, consequently, its purchasing power. If there be any truth in the theory that prices are in proportion to the circulation, then prices must soon and rapidly fall. But there is a still better reason to expect this effect. Holders of property have had comparatively little use for money. The necessity of providing means to pay their taxes will make them let go their surplus supplies, and put them on the market.

The figures which we have given should teach the holders of Confederate money not to underrate it, or to consider its value as diminished, by the late laws. At present, there seems a sort of inconsiderate and senseless panic, which is sending victims in crowds to the nets of the speculators. Persons are, without necessity, paying out, in enormous prices, the very money which they should be investing in bonds to pay their taxes. Even the money which they need not thus appropriate, and which is to be taxed one-third its face, after the 1st of April, should not be lavished away; for the diminished circulation—diminished by the previous funding, and diminished still further by the April tax—will make the residue much more valuable than the full amount before the passage of the law.

Our inference is this: Every one should estimate the amount of his taxes for the year, and fund at once at least enough to meet them. And all purchasers, who can, ought to keep out of the market just now. The coming demand for money, and its consequent increasing value will kill the present panic in two or three weeks, and prices will descend. To those who desire to get high prices, the present is the opportunity. Men will regain their composure in a short time, and then they will see the folly of those who are now throwing away their money in their anxiety to get rid of it.

One word as to our future circulation. Some are supposing that the new law gives unlimited power to make new emissions, and anticipate, therefore, that the coming depletion will be followed by a redundancy equal to the present. This is an error. Sec. 5 prohibits the issue of new notes, except to two-thirds of the amount of the old notes taken in, whether by funding or exchange. The highest limit, therefore, to which the currency can hereafter attain is *two thirds* of its present magnitude. The means for carrying on the Government, if the taxes prove insufficient, are to be obtained by the sale of bonds (see sections 6 and 7) and by certificates of indebtedness, (see section 14.)

The Currency—the New Four per Cents.—There is already manifest in the business of Richmond a cheering prospect of the probable operations of the new currency bill. It is understood that the city banks have agreed to invest in the new four per cents to the extent of five or six millions. Between the present time and the 1st of April tax-payers will be under the necessity of investing in these bonds to the extent of $300,000 000. We may add to this a very considerable amount on account of voluntary funding, as these bonds at par offer, perhaps, the best paper investment in the Confederacy, which the banks already show signs of appreciating.

Richmond Examiner, 23d.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR GARYSBURG N. C., 24th Feb'y, '64

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons: I desire through the columns of your paper to return the sincere thanks of myself and my company to the Young Ladies' Knitting Society of Fayetteville, for a donation of 48 pairs of socks, which were very much needed, several being entirely barefooted. Also, to Mr. Wm. Vink of Rockfish for two reams of "Confederate" writing paper.

Very respectfully,
FRANK N. ROBERTS,
Capt. Co. B, 56th N. C. Reg't,

MARRIED.

Near Raleigh, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Wm E. Pell, Mr. T. L. WALLACE, Co. D, 51st Reg't N. C. T., to Miss MARY A. KENNEDY, of Fayetteville.

In the vicinity of Laurinburg, by Rev. Daniel Johnson, on the 18th inst., L. A. McLAURIN, Esq., to Miss MAGGIE J. McLAURIN, daughter of the late Lauchlin McLaurin, Esq.

DIED,

On the 5th instant, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Parker, of Sampson county, A. J. HAWLEY, of Wilmington, aged 36 years and 20 days.

In Cumberland county, on the 10th inst., Mr. DUNCAN BUIE, in the 88th year of his age.

Near Box Spring, Ga., Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEPPARD, formerly of Moore county, N. C., aged about 95 years. Mrs Sheppard in early life attached herself to the Baptist church at Muddy Spring, in Moore county, N. C., and remained a consistent member up to the time of her death.

In this county, on the 19th inst., after an illness of five days, SALLIE V. TOLAR, youngest daughter of Needham and F. J. Tolar, deceased, aged 13 years. She was a fair and lovely child in life, and in death still beautiful.—Com.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Florida.—RICHMOND, Feb 22.—The War Department received official information yesterday, from Gen. Beauregard, that the enemy were making a heavy demonstration against Gen. Finnegan at Lake City, Florida. The object of this movement is believed to be principally political, and the enemy are probably endeavoring to force their way to Tallahassee, the capital of the State.—*Whig.*

Later—Another Victory.—CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—The following official despatch has been received here.

LAKE CITY, FLA., Feb 20.—To Gen. Jordan: I met the enemy in force to-day under Gen Seymour and defeated him with great loss. I captured five pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms. I hold possession of the battle field and killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit. I don't know the precise number of prisoners as they are being constantly brought in. My total loss will not exceed 200 killed and wounded. Among them I mourn many brave officers and men. Gen. Colquitt and Col Harris and officers and men of the Georgia and Florida Troops engaged behaved with great gallantry, and deserve my thanks and the thanks of the Commanding General.

JOS FINNEGAN.

From Mississippi.—RICHMOND, Feb 22.—An official despatch from Gen Polk, received at the War Department yesterday, states that Sherman's column is at Meridian, and have made no movements for several days. The impression is that he is awaiting the arrival of the cavalry which started out from Corinth and Holly Springs, under Grierson and Smith.—*Whig.*

RICHMOND, Feb 23.—The War Department was in receipt of further intelligence yesterday, from Gen Polk, to the effect that our cavalry had intercepted and got between Sherman and his cavalry reinforcements, and a collision was expected to occur at any time. Beyond this there has been no movement of interest in that quarter since Sherman halted at Meridian.—*Ib.*

DEMOPOLIS, Feb'y 23.—The enemy's forces along the Mobile & Ohio railroad are making a retrograde movement in the direction of the Mississippi river. Their mounted infantry north of the Mississippi is also retiring, closely pursued by Gens. Forrest and Lee.

MOBILE, Feb'y 24.—A private dispatch to the News, from Enterprise, states that the enemy on the 20th left Meridian for Raymond, or Canton, our cavalry pursuing. Forrest has Grierson surrounded and has captured many prisoners. The bombardment of Fort Powell continues. No particulars.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—ORANGE C. H., Feb 22.—A detachment of yankee cavalry dashed into Paris, Fauquier county, on Wednesday night, and captured 40 men. Ten of Mosby's men had a fight with a large body of the enemy's cavalry at Upperville, Va., on Thursday—repulsing the enemy and losing one man.

ORANGE C. H., Feb'y 24.—Mosby had a fight with 150 N. Y. Cavalry, at Upperville, Fauquier county, Saturday evening. We captured the wounded left on the field—4 commissioned officers, 5 privates. The enemy had 2 killed. Our loss 4 or 5 wounded. All quiet in front.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—119 shells were fired at the City to-day. No other news of interest.

From East Tennessee.—BRISTOL, Feb. 24.—A letter to the Gazette, from Powell's river near Cumberland Gap, dated the 20th, says several yankee regiments lately passed through the Gap, on 60 days' furlough, declaring they would never return. Grant refused any more furloughs; there is no more re-enlisting in the Yankee army. Only five Regiments are at Cumberland Gap, which is closely besieged; they suffer for supplies, its evacuation is expected to-day. Jones's notorious Claiborne county company was captured near Tazewell a few days ago.

From the North.—Northern papers of the 17th contain very little of interest. Gold continues to advance and was quoted at 161½. Congressional proceedings are unimportant, a squabble going on about negroes riding in the cars. War news of no interest.

Later.—RICHMOND, Feb. 24.—Baltimore papers of 20th have been received. Congress has passed the enrollment bill fixing commutation fee of drafted men at $300. The slaves of loyal masters, when mustered into service are to be free, the masters to be paid a sum not exceeding $300 each. Lincoln has removed the blockade of the port of Galveston. Gold has declined in apprehension that Congress will authorize the sale of surplus specie in the treasury. Last quotation 157½.

Later from Europe—War Begun!—RICHMOND, Feb. 24.—Baltimore papers of the 20th have foreign advices to the 4th inst.

The war between Denmark and Germany had commenced; two attacks upon the Danes repulsed with loss to Prussian and Austrian forces. Queen Victoria's speech delivered in Parliament on the 4th, says that she has endeavored to preserve peace in Europe and will continue efforts in favor of peace. No allusion to American affairs. It is asserted that Napoleon will not take active part in the Danish question.

The Alabama [previously reported as hemmed in at Port Amoy] is now said to be 50 miles south of some unpronounceable place in the East Indies.

[The German troops must have been repulsed in attempting to cross the Eider; the last news from Europe left them on its banks waiting the refusal of Denmark to evacuate Schleswig.—OBS.]

Gen. Bragg assigned to Duty at Richmond.—RICHMOND, Feb. 24.—General orders No 23 of the war department dated to-day, declares Gen Braxton Bragg assigned to duty at the seat of Government, and under direction of the President, is charged with conducting military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

Capture of a Yankee Train.—A few days ago Major Gilmer and 28 men captured a yankee train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Harper's Ferry. The fruits of the capture were about $100 000 in greenbacks, 100 fine revolvers, a good many sabres, gold watches, and other articles of value and use to Confederate soldiers.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.—Hon. N. Boyden has been elected Senator from Rowan and Davie, in place of Hon J. G. Ramsey. Mr. Boyden's majority over Mr. March was 148.

Mr. Reinhart has been elected to the Commons from Catawba, beating an Agitator 160 votes.

Not Bad.—At a meeting of Co. I, 6th N. C. T., (Chatham Boys) it was resolved in reference to the late "public meeting" in Chatham:

"Resolved, 2. That as olive branches are scarce in North Carolina, and muskets are plenty, we would most respectfully suggest to our affectionate friends in that meeting and all other such meetings, to tender the latter instead of the former, believing it would have a decidedly better effect on the enemy."

More Yet.—Another batch, numbering thirteen deserters from our army to the enemy, found in his ranks, wearing his uniform, and bearing his arms, most of them from Nethercutt's battalion, have been hanged at Kinston—perished by the stern but necessary mandate of the law. Their crime was dreadful. *Found in arms against the cause in which they had enlisted!*—ready to slay their former associates!

Ral. Confederate, 23d.

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW,

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.

Jan'y 1864 98 *3m

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my plantation on the 23d of December, his negro men LEWIS and WILLIS, color black, Lewis 32 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built, with rather a sharp chin and slow spoken. Willis 24 years old, about five feet 8 inches high, stout built, a full round face and a space between his upper teeth. They are probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will pay the above reward for their delivery in any jail in the State where I can get them.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Jan. 4. 1864. 96-*9tpd

VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

A late Richmond Examiner contains the following (editorial) eloquent letter, addressed to Edward Everett in relation to the destruction of the magnificent old estate of Lower Brandon on the James:

Sir: In one of those peregrinations made by you, several years ago, in the Southern States of what was then the American Union, in which you were pleased to instruct the Virginians and others on the subject of the character of George Washington, whereof theretofore they had been deplorably ignorant, you visited, if I mistake not, the ancient seat of "Lower Brandon," on James river, and partook, for a season, of that elegant hospitality which formerly held sway in its delightful halls and gardens. You may, perhaps, have forgotten your brief sojourn there, and care little to recall it. What you have since written and spoken of the Southern people induces the belief that if you retain any remembrance of the peaceful homesteads in which you were once received as a welcome and honoured guest, and of the kind proprietors who greeted you with so much warmth upon the threshold, it is associated only with the wish that these homesteads may be laid waste, and these proprietors reduced to beggary. You will therefore be gratified to learn, beyond a doubt, that "Lower Brandon" is a ruin; and, as the journals of civilization, as well in your enlightened and humane city of Boston as elsewhere throughout the great, glorious and free United States, are not full and circumstantial with regard to the devastations of the Federal troops, you will probably be thankful for some account, from a Virginian, of this latest achievement of your arms. It is enough for the Northern newspaper to state, in brief, that such a mansion has been pillaged and consumed, so many acres impoverished and reclaimed to the military possession of the Federal Government. Nor do the official reports of your plundering commanders go beyond a general statement of desolation. The Federal General makes a solitude and calls it a restoration of the Federal authority. He does not descend to the vulgar incidents of spoliation and ravage, nor narrate how he has endeavored to convert his acquired territory into a wilderness.

You may recollect, sir, the fair lawns across which lay the walk from the river to the Brandon mansion. Nowhere, I think, on this continent, did the turf wear a richer green, nowhere did the roses display more beauteous tints or bloom in sweeter fragrance and profusion. The darksome coverts which the mocking bird made musical; the tall elms which looked down upon the quaint old edifice and caught upon their quivering leaves the too fierce heats of the Virginia sun; the trellises of honeysuckle murmurous with insect life; the ample width of greensward, with here and there a vase overrun with myrtle; all these surroundings gave an indescribable charm to the place and harmonized with the repose and refinement that dwelt under the roof-tree. The visitor saw all around him the evidences of taste and culture, the growth of a century or more of uninterrupted occupancy by the same family. These lawns, you will be pleased to know, have been despoiled; not the Calypso's Isle of Blennerhassett, in the Beautiful River of the west whose mournful defacement our own Wirt described with so much pathos—not the festive Villa Borghese, just outside the walls of Rome, when cruel war and republican rage had shattered its fountains and prostrated its plantations, could have presented a picture of destruction more complete and—satisfactory. If the owners of "Lower Brandon" were rebels, and upheld the ancient fame of Virginia in the hour of her agony and trial, they have been well repaid in this waste of the grounds they so loved to adorn.

The Brandon house, as you may or may not remember, was a very crazy, rambling, old-fashioned, age-discolored building, that would have been thought shabby in New York or Massachusetts. Quite unlike the marine villas that sparkle on the heights of Staten Island, altogether different from the superb structures that line the banks of the Hudson and crown the hills around Boston. Not an Italian corridor, not a mullioned window about it. Bricks, small and glazed, brought out in George the Second's time from England, rooms rather large and wainscoted, windows low and narrow, fire-places huge, staircases also objectionable as regards economy of space. What furniture these deserted rooms still contained, most of it mellowed by time, was taken out by the Federal cavalry and burned upon the lawn, as was proper. You will likewise approve the tearing down the wainscots, the breaking up of the paneling of the doors, and the demolition of the stone pavements of the portices. Of the window-panes a word. It had been the habit of the Brandon people to preserve on these fragile tablets the autographs of their visiters for many, many years past. When a party came, in the season of strawberries or in the midst of the Christmas cheer, and made pleasant holiday at Brandon, they were asked to scratch their signatures with a diamond on the panes before their departure. The names of many eminent gentlemen of England, France and the United States were thus recorded. Your own most illustrious name was there, with the names of Millard Fillmore and Martin Van Buren. The pretty custom was always honored, and looking over the inscriptions, from the more recent to those of a generation gone by, the past, with its dear associations and its rosy faces, long missed but unforgotten, came back upon one in a strange, sudden sort of way that made the eyes moist and the lips tremulous. Somebody once wrote some verses about these panes, in which the diamonds and the bright eyes and the far-away festivities of other Christmas seasons were mixed up and made metrical in a truly memorable manner. Well, the window-panes were all smashed. Why, bless you, it was great fun for the hulking yankee cavalrymen to knock them out with the point of their sabres! *Que voulez vous?*

Among the dwellers at Brandon, at the time of your visit, were a dozen or more graceful ladies and gentlemen in the gay flowing costumes, the ruffles and point lace of that stately period of which Sir Anthony Vandyck and Sir Godfrey Kneller have transmitted to us so many charming representatives. There was the Earl of Orrery, and Halifax, and Colonel the Honorable William Byrd, of Westover, Esq., and the Colonel's fair daughter, Mistress Evelyn, and other historical personages. They had been members of the Brandon household from the beginning, and lived on the walls of the drawing-room and dining-room, giving very little trouble to anybody, and passing their time in the hours of daylight in looking placidly down on the good cheer and social enjoyment which belonged to these apartments. There was a tradition that sometimes, in the silent watches of the night, during Christmas-tide especially, they came down from their frames, and held wassail at the board, or danced a *minuet de la cour* in the ruddy glow of the blazing yule. Your satisfaction in hearing the details of the Brandon raid may possibly be lessened by the fact that these ladies and gentlemen were not made prisoners by the United States army; having accompanied the living members of the family to Richmond, when they were constrained, by a well-founded distrust of yankee chivalry, to leave their beautiful home and carry their cherished Lares and Penates with them. *Vela incommode.* But there is a compensation in the thought that the negroes belonging to the estate, to the number of one hundred or more, were taken off, despite the earnest entreaties and protestations of many of them, and made to accept their freedom at the end of the cowhide and the point of the bayonet. *Vela console.*

Ah! the negroes! There are some facts connected with their remaining at Brandon since the commencement of the war, and their abduction therefrom, to which I beg to call your attention. The first is, that the owners of them, any time these three years, might easily enough have removed men, women and children from tide-water and transported them to middle Georgia for security, or sold them at immense prices and invested the proceeds in cotton bonds. The owners did not do this. Not that they were blind to the danger that threatened the estate. Not that they were too humane to resort to such measures. Oh no. They knew nothing of humanity of course. Humanity has her home in Boston. The promptings of pity, the teachings of tenderness for white or black sorrow, sickness or adversity, all the emotions that belong to what Sterne calls the "sweet sensibility of man's nature" stir not the hearts of slaveholders. Let us suppose that the Brandon proprietors permitted the negroes to remain on the estate through that stolid inattention to their own interest which characterizes the Virginian—because they "were'nt smart." Be that as it may. Leastways, anyhow, nevertheless, notwithstanding, there the negroes *did* remain in close, comfortable cabins, each head of a family with his *pot-au feu* and his garden patch to supply the same, and his picaninnies toddling around him, like little patches of shadow in the sunshine, darkly happy, these negroes, dreaming not of disturbance, a picture, as you will say, of degraded domesticity and benighted contentment. One member of the Brandon family—of the "white folks" I mean—had remained with them, not so much for the maintenance of discipline as for the preservation of their health, a kind doctor, doing good as you think, not for good's sake at all, but from motives purely mercenary, that the 'property' might be kept up to a marketable standard of physique—this "property," look you, which was all along at the mercy of the enemy and which the owners would not sell even to save it from robbery. Thus cared for, the Brandon negroes flourished until the Federal cavalry came down like the wolf on the fold and carried off the woolly innocents in a manner quite in keeping with yankee philanthropy. Some of the negroes went with alacrity, pleased with the idea of "soger" clothes and military grandeur; others bade adieu to their cabins with an intensity of grief that might have moved even a Black Republican; others again were mutinous, and could only be urged forward by the lash laid on with true yankee ferocity: and let it be understood that only such were taken, rejoicing or reluctant, as were of sound health and matured strength; the helpless infants, the aged and infirm were left behind. One poor woman thus deserted, whose children had been torn from her arms, followed the train, howling out a heart-broken appeal that she might be permitted to accompany them.

Considering how much maudlin sympathy has been snuffled in yankee lecture-rooms and printed in yankee newspapers for thirty years past about the cruel separation of black mothers from their children under slavery, one might suppose that this appeal would have been heeded. It seems not. Her ululation soon became annoying, and this weeping, dusky Rachel was knocked down by a blow on the head from the butt-end of a musket and left senseless and bleeding in the road. Thus, while their cabins were blazing behind them the freed blacks were moved down to the yankee boats. Poor creatures! did they know what lay before them, they might, indeed, have piteously bemoaned their fate. Many a wretched negro beyond the Potomac now bitterly laments his sad fortune of freedom; day by day the miserable exile, dying of destitution or disease in the crowded cribs of Washington or the squalid purlieus of New York, gives his latest sigh for 'ole Virginny'—

Et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.

Such, sir, was the calamity that overtook "Lower Brandon." It is so far from being an exceptional case, that this country-seat was the only one within the enemy's lines that had not been wasted or pillaged at the close of 1863. Exceptional, in this respect, the estate was, till Butler and Barbarism came into tidewater Virginia.

Ah, some war-makers of the North will say, *telle est la fortune de la guerre*—this is the reward of rebellion, and rebellions are not to be subdued with rose-water. Sad, very sad, we grant, but inevitable. You recollect, they add, what old Kaspar told Peterkin and Wilhelmine in the ballad about famous victories—there must be burning cottages and suffering of women and children, and a thousand nameless horrors, in the midst of war. Yes, worthy war-makers, but for the first time in the history of the world have we seen a people pretending to be civilized, nay, claiming *all* the civilization of a continent, organizing expeditions for the pure and simple purpose of plunder and destruction, and, instead of seeking to mitigate the miseries of a state of war, doing all they can to aggravate them. This Brandon business was a wholly gratuitous piece of barbarity. The work of "subjugation" was not assisted by it in the least. The bombardment of Charleston in like manner contributes not at all to the weakening of Beauregard, conduces in no degree to the reduction of the place. It is pure diabolism, the gratification of a fell spirit of hatred.

Oh no, the spoliation of the South is not an unavoidable incident of the war, it is the very object the war has in view. Long ago has the hope of subjugation been abandoned, and this purpose of ruin has become fixed in the breasts of the Northern people as the amiable alternative. The children of Massachusetts, Mr. Everett, are wiser in their generation than to desolate the fields they expect to divide among themselves, to deface and demolish the dwellings they hope hereafter to occupy. If they believed that the next year or the year after would find them masters of the South, they would take care not to impoverish their future possessions. When Grant's lines or Butler's lines had fallen in pleasant places, these canny commanders would not have despoiled their goodly heritage. It is the conviction that their tenure is a fleeting one, which induces them in baffled rage to employ the particular estate in ruining the reversion. The idea is not a new one. It occurred to Louvois when he ordered the devastation of the Palatinate. The historian records it as a stain upon the memory of Louis, as a lasting infamy upon the name of his minister, that in wanton malice they determined to destroy what they were unable to retain. It was an "atrocious thought," says Lord Macaulay, but the North now nurses it fondly, and the North has long been serenely indifferent to the imputation of atrocity.

You will tell me, perhaps, that for one you have not relinquished the hope of subjugation, and, if I am not deceived, you undertook to show, in your discourse at the Inauguration of the Cemetery at Gettysburg, that there was nothing in the bloodshed, the life-long hatreds, the wide waste and widowhood, the mutilations that may not be computed, the legacies of revenge for crimes that may not be named, of this Lincoln war, to make re-construction and a restoration of fraternal feeling impossible. The demonstration must have been grateful to the author of the strife who sat in your hearing. But forebodings of a different kind must have filled your soul, three years ago, before the first gun had sounded, when in Faneuil Hall (5th February, 1861), you invoked the name of Heaven to allow the Southern States to "depart in peace." And if you think the conquest and subjection of eight millions of people a practicable thing—people, who, during these three cruel years, have developed traits of character which have excited the admiration of mankind, it is clear that your views have undergone a most remarkable change since you addressed the noble youth of Amherst College, in the year of grace 1835, on the theme, "*Education Favorable to Liberty, Knowledge and Morals.*" In that finished Oration (see Everett's Orations and Speeches, volume first, page six hundred and three), I read as follows:

"The degree of force required to hold a population in subjection, other things being equal, is in direct ratio to its intelligence and skill; its acquaintance with the arts of life; its sense of the worth of existence; in fine, to its spirit and character. There is a point, indeed, beyond which this rule fails, and at which even the most thoroughly organized military despotism cannot be extended over the least intellectual race of subjects, serfs or slaves. History presents us with the record of numerous servile wars and peasants' wars, from the days of Spartacus to those of Tupac-Amaru and Pugatschef; in which, at the first outbreak, all the advantages of authority, arms, concert, discipline, skill, have availed the oppressor nothing against humanity's last refuge, the counsel of madness, and the resources of despair."

Commending this bit of political philosophy to your serious meditation,

I have the honor to be, sir,
Yours, most respectfully,
A VIRGINIAN.

The Yankee Interference with the Churches.—The following is a late yankee order issued at Norfolk:—

HEADQR'S NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, }
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11. }

General Order No. 3.

All places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth are hereby placed under the control of the Provost Marshals of Norfolk and Portsmouth respectively, who shall see the pulpits properly filled, by displacing when necessary the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty and the same sectarian denomination, either military or civil, subject to the approval of the commanding General.

They shall see that the churches are opened freely to all officers and soldiers, white or colored, at the usual hour of worship, and at other times, if desired; and they shall see that no insult or indignity be offered to them, either by word, look or gesture, on the part of the congregation.

The necessary expenses will be levied as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or regulations of each congregation.

No property shall be removed, either public, or private, without permission from these headquarters.

By command of Brig Gen. E. A Wilde.

What the Yankees Went to Florida For.—Gen. Finnegan's dispatch showed what the Yankees gained by going to Florida last week. The following order from the yankee Gen. Gilmore, commanding that Department, shows what they went there for:—

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, }
Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 31, 1864. }

General Order No. 16.—In accordance with the provisions of the Presidential Proclamation of Pardon and Amnesty, given at Washington on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, and in pursuance of instructions received from the President of the U. S., Major John Hay, A. A. Gen'l, will proceed to Fernandina, Fla., and other convenient points in that State, for the purpose of extending to the citizens of the State of Florida an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of that Proclamation by offering for their signature the oath of allegiance therein prescribed, and by issuing to all those subscribing to said oath certificates entitling them to the benefits of the Proclamation. Fugitive citizens of the State of Florida, within the limits of this Department, will have an opportunity to subscribe to the same oath and secure certificates in the office of the Post Commander at Hilton Head, S. C.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Ass't Ad't Gen'l.

The Tax and Currency Bill.—The following is the vote on the Currency and Tax Bill, as submitted to the House by the Committee of Conference, and passed in secret session February 16, 1864.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkins, Barksdale, Boteler, H. W. Bruce, Chambliss, Chrisman, Clapp, Clark, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Curry, Dejarnett, Dupre, Elliott, Ewing, Farrow, Foster, Funsten, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Hanly, Hartridge, Ingram, Johnson, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McDowell, McLean, McRae, McQueen, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlynn, Perkins, Pugh, Ralls, Sexton, Simpson, Singleton, Staples, Vest, Villere, Welch, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker—51.

NAYS.—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridgers, E. M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Clopton, Dargan, Davidson, Gaither, Harris, Hilton, Holder, Jones, Kenan, of N C., Lyons, Martin, Miller, Preston, Russell, Smith of Alabama, Smith of N C., Strickland, and Trippe—27.

Another Decision.—On Tuesday, the 16th instant, Judge Munro, of South Carolina, made his decision in regard to the vexed questions which have arisen out of the recent law putting the principals of substitutes in the army. There were several cases before him at Greenville. His decision affirmed the constitutionality of the law, and the parties were ordered back to the custody of the enrolling officers of the Confederacy.

Another.—Richmond, Feb 24.—In the case of Josiah Blackburn, who sought to be discharged from the custody of the conscript officer at Camp Lee, upon the ground that he had furnished a substitute, who was now in the army, all the constitutional questions growing out of the repeal of the section of the conscript act allowing substitutes were argued at great length, and after full consideration, Judge Halyburton delivered, today, a long and able opinion, overruling all the objections to the late action of Congress placing men who have substitutes in the service, maintained the constitutionality of the act, and remanded Blackburn to the custody of the conscript officer.

Treatment of the Negro by the Enemy.—It was officially stated in the last Congress, that in all the localities of the Confederacy where the enemy had obtained a foothold, the negroes had been reduced by mortality during the war to not more than one-half their previous number. This remark has recently obtained not only some striking illustrations, but an official addition to it of the most melancholy interest. The Governor of Louisiana, in his official message, has recently published to the world the appalling fact, that more negroes have perished in Louisiana from the cruelty and brutality of the public enemy than the combined number of white men, in both armies, from the casualties of war.—*Examiner.*

Mortality of Prisoners.—The Nashville Press, of the 13th, says the deaths of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton are at the rate of more than 100 a month—98 last December, 114 during the succeeding January, and over 30 thus far in the present February.

A Jew falls among the Philistines.—A little more then a month ago all the Richmond Toodles were well nigh set mad by a grand auction sale of the gorgeous household furniture of Lewis Hyman, a Jew, at his house on Main street, where for years he had lived and made money. We learned, yesterday, that Hyman, having converted all his worldly goods into gold, and obtained passports for the United States, attempted to pass our pickets somewhere on the Northern border. The pickets being, it seems, principled against permitting all of the specie to be carried out of the country, took every cent Hyman had, some twenty odd thousand dollars in gold, and then drummed him beyond our lines. Hard is the way of the blockade runner.—*Rich. Whig.*

FAITH IN THE CAUSE.

What we want, and what we cannot well get along without, is purer and stronger faith in the cause. We had that faith early in the war, but it has gradually dwindled away. A few months ago it had almost died out, but within the last three weeks, Heaven be praised, it has greatly revived. Still, there is room for more faith.

It may be worth while to inquire why our faith diminished, and what is necessary to bring it back to full life and vigor. Doubtless, the authorities are not blameless in this matter. But the people are not wholly guiltless, as may be readily proven. Who are they that have all along, even in the darkest hours, been strongest in faith? The soldiers unquestionably. Who next? The men who have given most liberally of their money and their provisions. Who least of all? Those who stood idly by, with their hands fast clenched upon their purse-strings, and with never a thought of entering the army or of joining an Ambulance Committee, of attending the hospitals, of subscribing for the benefit of soldiers or the families of soldiers, or of doing anything whatever for the cause.

And what is the reason of this? The Good Book says, "Faith without works is dead," and there is the whole secret. Since then the public faith well nigh perished for the want of works, it is plain that it can only be revived by works. Therein lies the full solution of the problem "How to gain our lost faith?"

Let every man, then, in his particular vocation play the true soldier as nearly as possible. Let him do his whole duty and leave the rest to his Maker. The wagon is in the mire; the way to get it out is to put the shoulder to the wheel. The despondent farmer can regain his faith by "shelling out" his corn, hay, oats, fodder, tithes of all sorts freely, open-handedly, patriotically, manfully. The drooping merchant can take quite another view of the currency if he will do all in his power to sustain it, and persuade his friends to do the same. If the man of wealth will make it a rule to pay out something every day to the support of the cause—not subscribe a large sum, sigh and go away and try to forget it—in less than two weeks he will find he begins to believe in the success of the cause which he is doing so much to aid.

The men of talent, influence and position, who have not wealth, may also lend a helping hand. We will wager that if any soured politician will join Stanhope Flournoy and Howell Cobb in speaking in behalf of the cause, he will become a convert to its success before his sixth speech, and his seventh will find him enthusiastic and capable of making others as enthusiastic as himself. Each man may play his part. One and all may do something, and the more we do the stronger will be our faith. To work, then, right away—to work with hearty good will.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Good Month's Work.—Gen. Polk's telegram induces the belief that Sherman's grand expedition against Selma has proved a failure. Beast Butler's attempt to release the prisoners in Richmond failed miserably. Sedgwick's co-operation movement across the Rapidan also failed. The effort to make a permanent lodgment in Florida failed, thanks to Gen. Finnegan and his brave men. The feint upon Charleston, by way of John's Island, in order to cover the removal of Gillmore's troops to carry out Butler's plans against Richmond, was a ridiculous failure. The naval movements against Mobile have so far failed. All these failures have occurred within the present month. Have we not cause to be grateful and to be encouraged?—*Rich. Whig.*

Capt. John H. McNeill.—Capt. McNeill is one of the few partisan leaders who have not disappointed the expectations of those who, in the Spring of 1862, framed the Partisan law. He has kept in motion, and in continual fear, at least 5000 Federal troops, cavalry and infantry, who otherwise would have been a terror and scourge to the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, and the surrounding country. He has sent to the Libby prison over *eleven hundred* prisoners. He has destroyed valuable Federal stores and torn up railroads until his very name is a terror to the enemy in the neighborhood of his operations.

Rich'd Enquirer.

Model Presidential Letter.—The Chicago Times reproduces the following from the Glasgow Chronicle. It is hard to believe that it is genuine; but we are bound to accept it as such:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
Washington, October 6, 1863. }

To the Ladies having in charge the Northwestern Fair of the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illinois: According to the request made in your behalf, for the original shirt worn by me when I came on from Illinois to be inaugurated, in 1861, I have sent it on to you in a package by Harnden's Express. The two letters, "A. L." at the tail-end of the article, was not made by Mrs. L., or any of the females of my family. They were written with indelible ink, purchased by me for a quarter, in Springfield, three years ago. I had some desire to retain the shirt; but, if it shall contribute to the relief of the soldiers, that will be better.

Your ob't serv't, A. LINCOLN.

Yankee Re-Enlistments in Western Virginia.—A gentleman recently through the lines says that a few days since, at Beverly, in Randolph county, the 28th Ohio regiment, which has been on duty there, were called out and addressed by the commanding officer in favor of re-enlisting. The address being concluded, all who were willing to re-enlist were asked to step to the front. One man only stepped to the front, the rest remaining in their places. This man, after the regiment was dismissed, was set upon and beaten to death by his comrades, who had refused to enlist. In Calhoun county a company of Northwestern Virginia (Yankee) troops refused to enlist on the ground that they "had stopped bullets long enough, and were tired of it."

Napoleon's Mexican Plans.—The New York Herald hears from reliable sources that "large numbers of French officers, both civil and military, still continue to arrive in Mexico. Experienced members of the departments of Finance, of the Navy, of War, &c., have been sent to that country, with the evident purpose of forming a government and rendering Mexico a French province the moment it should have been conquered."

Exchange of Prisoners.—It is stated that arrangements have been made between Gens. Johnston and Grant for the early and equitable exchange, according to the usual regulations, of such as may be captured by either side, within the departments commanded by these Generals.

Gen. Finnegan.—Gen. Finnegan, the hero of Lake City, is an Irishman by birth. In early life he enlisted as a private in the U. S. regular army. After his discharge he removed to Florida, where he became employed, we are informed, as an engineer. By intelligence and good conduct he prospered in his affairs, married eligibly, and became a leading citizen.

"For Mobile or Hell."—Such is the appropriate inscription on the hat bands of the Federal invaders of Mississippi.

Gen. Joe Lane, formerly candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, in 1860, is now in the cattle trade in British Columbia.

Gen. Bragg's Appointment.—Gen. Cooper publishes the following order:—

"Gen. Braxton Bragg is assigned to duty at the Seat of Government, and, under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of Military Operations in the Armies of the Confederacy.

By command of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Gen. B.'s position is that of "consulting and advisory General. An erroneous impression obtains as to the nature of this appointment of Gen. Bragg. He is not and cannot be Commander-in-Chief. The Constitution of the Confederate States makes the President the Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Bragg is detailed for duty in Richmond *"under"* the President. He does not rank Gen. Lee, nor Gen. Johnston. He cannot command or direct them, except "by command of the President." His appointment has been made with the knowledge and approval of Gens. Cooper, Lee, Johnston, and Beauregard, all his superiors in rank, who, knowing and appreciating the usefulness and ability of Gen Bragg, concur in his appointment by the President."

Gen. Polk's Operations.—The Mobile Register of the 18th—before the occurrence of the late happy events in Gen. Polk's Department known through the telegraph, and while Mobile was threatened—says:

"Late and full information from above relative to the late movements, induces us to believe that Gen. Polk has acted with prudence and energy with the means at his command. The enemy certainly got the start of him, and was in full march before his scattered forces were got in hand. The consequence was very rapid movements and heavy work for our soldiers, causing the usual loss of strength and spirit. But in saving the public stores and other property, and in getting all the railway transportation out of the enemy's reach, there has been displayed extraordinary energy, resulting in complete success. Everything was saved at Meridian, including 2,000 bales of government cotton, several hundred hogsheads of sugar, immense supplies of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores. In this the General was seconded by the energy and experience of Col. Fleming, the Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, who further succeeded in removing all the movable property of the road, even to the machine shop at Enterprise."

The War in Europe.—The following are all the particulars of the commencement of the war yet received in this country:—

The German troops attacked Missunda, and were repulsed by the Danes after 6 hours fighting. The Prussians lost 100 men. They used 74 guns.

REUDSBURG, Feb. 3.—Yesterday the Germans were repulsed four times and finally retreated.

SCHLESWIG, Feb. 3.—At three o'clock this afternoon the Austrians attacked the position of Brestore, one mile south of Schleswig. The Danes held their ground. No casualties reported. The Danes lost one field piece.

The Latest.—The firing still continues. Another attack is expected to-morrow. The wounded are being brought in.

A renewal of the attack on Missunda by the Germans took place. The Danish loss was from 150 to 200 men. The Prussians lost 250 to 300 men, and some accounts say it was much greater.

The Escaped Officers.—Of the 109 yankee officers who escaped from prison at Richmond, 65 have been re-captured and brought back, and 44 are stated in the yankee papers to have arrived safe within their lines.

A good Citizen.—Mr. Reinhardt, elected Commoner from Catawba county, has never sold wheat for more than $2 per bushel, corn $1, and flour $5 per 100 lbs., since the commencement of the war, and often lower.

Yankee Raid.—We learn that the Yankees made a raid with negro troops on the North side of the Chowan river last week, and that many of the citizens were stripped of all they had.

LIST OF CHARGES FOR PASSENGERS.

THE following rates of Passage will be charged on our Steamers:—

DOWN.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$30 00
" " " Elizabeth,	15 00
" " " White Hall,	20 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	21 00
" " " All points below,	30 00

SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$10 00
" " " Elizabeth,	5 00
" " " Whitehall,	7 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	8 00
" " " All points below,	10 00

UP.

From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$30 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	18 50
" " " White Hall,	16 50
" " " Prospect Hall,	24 00
" " " All points above,	30 00

SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.

From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$10 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	5 00
" " " White Hall,	9 00
" " " All points above,	10 00

☞ Second Class or Deck Passengers must stay on lower deck or pay full price, or same as First Class.

☞ An extra charge will be made for Way-Passengers getting into Berths during day time, and for occupying a Berth with their boots or shoes on, at the discretion of the Captain.

J. A WORTH, for C. F. St'm B't Co.,
R. M ORRELL, for St'rs Kate and Sun,
T. S LUTTERLOH
Feb'y 23, 1864. 9-tf

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street,

OFFER for sale the following desirable goods:
POWDER, PERCUSSION CAPS,
SODA, COPPERAS,
BLACK PEPPER, COFFEE,
CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO,
PIPES AND STEMS, SNUFF,
CASTILE SOAP, TOOTH BRUSHES,
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, BLACKING,
WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES,
NEW MUSIC, ENGLISH PINS,
FLAX THREAD, SPOOL THREAD,
PEN HOLDERS, FINE COMBS,
FISH HOOKS AND LINES
Feb'y 25. 9-12t

Confederate Money Wanted!

WE will receive Confederate States Treasury Notes of all denominations, when the proper change is given, or the full amount of the note presented, taken in goods. N. A. STEDMAN & CO.
No. 19, Hay street.
Feb. 21. 9-2it

Powder & Caps for Lead!!

WE will exchange Powder and Caps for Lead, in large or small quantities, or we will pay cash for the same. N. A. STEDMAN & CO.
No. 19, Hay street.
Feb. 25. 9-12t

Fish Hooks and Lines!!

FOR sale by N. A STEDMAN & CO.
No. 19, Hay street.
Feb. 25. 9-12t

Another Lot

OF IRON to be sold for cash or exchanged for provisions, particularly *Corn, Peas, Bacon* or *Pork*.
Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, '64. 9-3tpd

WAR NEWS.

From Mississippi.—RICHMOND, Feb. 24.—An official dispatch was received at the War Department last night, from Gen. Polk, stating that Sherman's forces had evacuated Meridian, and were retreating in two columns in the direction of Vicksburg. It is supposed that the Yankee commander, finding his designs on Mobile thwarted and his cavalry reinforcements intercepted, and being in distress for supplies, was forced to abandon his expedition, and betake himself to the desperate expedient of a retreat through a country stripped of its supplies and laid waste by his advance. The whole country from Jackson to Meridian is said to be devastated. It is said that in Raymond, Clinton, Brandon and Jackson not a single house is left standing except the public buildings. Along Sherman's line of advance, the farms were laid waste, the fences destroyed, and residences given to the flames.—*Examiner.*

Good News from Gen. Polk.—RICHMOND, Feb 25.—An official telegram from Gen. Polk, transmitting a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Lee, dated Starksville, Miss., the 23d, was received this afternoon. Gen Lee says Gen. Forrest reports severe fighting all day yesterday ten miles south of Pontotoc. 40 of the enemy killed, and 100 captured. Our loss not so heavy. We also captured four or five pieces of artillery. Fighting commenced near Okolona late this evening, and was obstinate, as the enemy was forced to make repeated stands to hold us in check and save his pack mules from stampede. The fight closed with a grand cavalry charge of the enemy's whole force. We repulsed them with heavy loss, and completely routed them.

From Georgia.—DALTON, Feb. 23.—Our army is in line of battle at Tunnel Hill. A sharp engagement took place yesterday between Clayton's brigade and the enemy, lasting half the day. Wofford's cavalry, backed by a regiment of infantry, attacked our line and were repulsed three times. 100 Yankee saddles in the first assault were emptied.

DALTON, Feb. 25.—Night—Heavy artillery skirmishing along our lines at intervals all day, with occasional volleys of musketry—both sides evidently manœuvring for position. Casualties trifling.

From Florida.—RICHMOND Feb. 25.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Beauregard was received yesterday at the War Department:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—To Gen. S. Cooper:—The latest reports from Gen. Finnegan give no particulars of the victory at Oocum Pond, except that he has taken all of the enemy's artillery, some five or six hundred stand of small arms already collected, and that the roads for three miles are strewed with the enemy's dead and wounded.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—Prisoners taken in Florida represent their forces much demoralized in consequence of their defeat and loss of a great number of officers in the engagement.

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE C. H. Feb. 25.—Deserters report the enemy sending the sick back to Washington, preparatory to a forward movement. It is also reported, on the contrary, that the enemy is fortifying, as if expecting us to attack.

The Late Fight Near Lake City.—The battle lately won by Gen. Finnegan was preceded by fighting on the 10th inst, of which a soldier gives the following account in the Lake City Columbian:—

"On the 10th inst, two Companies of the 2d Florida Cavalry, under Major Harrison, had a fierce engagement at St. Mary's with a large number of the enemy's cavalry, killing, as I have been *reliably informed*, 15 of their number, and wounding upwards of 30. Our loss was three killed: Serg't Thos. H. Lane, and Privates Nathan Hunter and Wm. Gaskins, one or two wounded, and a small number of prisoners. The officers and men under the brave and gallant Harrison, are represented to have acted in a manner entitled to the highest credit. After a struggle of 1½ hours, Major Harrison, on account of the overwhelming odds in number against him, was forced to retire.

The enemy with 1400 cavalry and a battery of flying artillery, then pressed forward as rapidly as was practicable, with the view of capturing Lake City. On the morning of the 11th, they approached within 2½ miles of the city of Lakes, little thinking that there was a design upon the part of any one to thwart their movements. In this, however, they were mistaken. Gen. Finnegan regarding, and very properly too, that they had travelled far enough into the interior, ordered a heavy line of skirmishers to fire upon them. The enemy stood his ground well for a while, but finding that the contents of the trusty rifles of our brave boys were playing sad havoc with them, they retreated in haste."

[Serg't Thos H. Lane is a native of this State, a son of the late Levin Lane, Esq., of New Hanover. He removed some years ago to Florida, where he was held in high esteem. He had but lately entered the service. He leaves a widow and a number of children.—OBS.]

The Raid into Macon County.—FRANKLIN, N. C., Feb. 12.—The Yankees came into the lower end of our county last week, about 600 strong. They had a fight with Col. Thomas' Indians, in which they were second best. They robbed our citizens, took all the horses, mules, money, corn, axes, dishes, knives and forks, etc., they could lay their hands on. Some of our citizens were very seriously injured, as well Union folks as rebels. They were accompanied by a band of tories, under the command of Robert Birchfield and ex-Rev. Jas. Ingram. They captured all the men that were found at home, and started them off to Tennessee. Some of the captured were over sixty years old. Capt. T. P. Siler escaped from them the second night of their retreat, and says that, had they been vigorously attacked by fifty men, the whole concern would have stampeded.—*Asheville News.*

Gov. Vance before the People.—The Governor has just addressed the people at Wilkesboro', at Salisbury and at Statesville. We are informed that at all these places he took decided ground against the *Convention agitation*—and appealed to the people to heed his counsel and have nothing to do with this mischievous movement. This is no more than we expected from Gov Vance.—*Ral. Confederate.*

From Kinston.—KINSTON, Feb'y 23.—Two more deserters were hanged here on yesterday—Wm. Irvin Hill and Elijah Kellum. The former deserted from the 41st N. C. regiment, and the latter was an enrolled conscript.—*Ib.*

Lt. Col. Cantwell.—A letter from Lt. Col. Cantwell, now confined a prisoner at Johnson's Island, was received in town on yesterday. The Col. was well in health at the time of his writing but suffering from the monotony of camp life. He states that Col. Murchison, Lieut's Pearce and Shepherd of this town were well.

North Carolinian, 26th.

Enrollment.—The enrollment of conscripts for the 6th Congressional District commenced here Saturday last. We learn from some of the officers that it is estimated that they will furnish the army with between 1000 and 1500 men from this district.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

DYING OUT OF THE CONVENTION SCHEME.—Within a few days we have received several assurances by letter and otherwise that the project of getting up a State Convention to enable North Carolina to "take her own affairs into her own hands," and to "withdraw the keystone from the Confederate arch, so that the whole structure would tumble to the ground," is pretty effectually knocked in the head. A letter from Stokes county informs us that but few even of the subscribers to the Standard are in favor of Convention. A letter from Guilford says that the project is dying out in that section of the State. And we see a card in the Greensboro' Patriot signed by a gentleman who had acted as Secretary to a Convention meeting in Rockingham county, saying:—

"I have since become satisfied that such meetings can do no good, but are calculated to aid and encourage our enemies, and that the political wire-workers who are at the bottom of them so understand them. I therefore disclaim all connection with them for the future."

Upon the back of these comes the speeches of Gov'r Vance at Wilkesborough, Statesville and Salisbury, in which he took decided ground against the Convention agitation. This is no sudden view of the Governor; his speech is but an exposition of his well known and well settled views on this question, made public on the first proper opportunity, which was afforded by an invitation to address the people of Wilkes.

Upon the whole we congratulate our readers upon the death of the scheme. It has done a deal of evil to the character of North Carolina, but we have much to be thankful for that its power to do much more and worse is at an end.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK!—We have before us a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable character, who says:—

"I heard a letter read this morning, written about ten days ago by a gentleman in New York to his son in our army. The writer is an intelligent ——— of that city. He says that the President of the National Bank has issued an address to the new banks, cautioning them against excessive issues and urging them to the exercise of the greatest watchfulness and prudence, declaring that the aspect of affairs was exceedingly gloomy, and warning them to prepare for a too surely approaching *crash*. The gentleman himself writes that the general feeling in the city now is for peace, and a continuance of the war is advocated simply to put off the evil day. He says further, that the policy of the enemy will be hereafter to avoid general engagements, and all fighting indeed, as far as possible, and to confine their efforts mainly to *taking women and children prisoners*, in the hope of thus driving us into submission, through our sympathies with the helpless. He says all hope of subduing us by arms is abandoned, and people now talk openly of its impracticability, and denounce it as a folly. He thinks the crisis is near at hand, and that the present year will witness the end of the war."

OPENING THE EYES OF THE YANKEES.—In the New York Times of the 1st inst., for a sight of which we are indebted to a friend, we find a remarkable leading editorial article, showing the existence and growth of a feeling akin to despair in regard to the conquest of the South. The Times says there is

"A remarkable law of oscillation by which any strongly marked tendency of popular opinion is sure in time to be brought round and given a direction diametrically opposite. Of this principle, the present changing, if not changed tone of public sentiment in regard to the war affords a striking illustration. For several months past, and up almost to the present hour, the dominant mood of the public mind has been pitched in the upper keys of confidence and hope. Men read the future all bright. If the rebellion was not absolutely crushed, it must crumble at the grand blow our armies were preparing to deal it in the Spring. Beyond that period few extended their anticipations of active operations in the field; and, as the imagination loves to fasten on special points of prophecy, it was currently accepted that the Fourth of July would see the war at an end. *That a great change in this regard is passing over the spirit of men's dreams must be apparent to all intelligent observers.* And curiously enough, (though in natural obedience to the mental law we have indicated,) we find the public thought swinging round to just the opposite extreme. The task ere-while esteemed so light takes on imaginative burdens. The present tendency, if anything, is rather to overestimate than to underestimate what remains to be done. Where, before, men saw the rebel armies falling to pieces, they now see phantom legions coming, no man knows whence, to swell their force. The rebel resources, which a little time since were thought to be exhausted, are now fancied inexhaustible. The rebel Generals, yesterday imagined to be so cornered as to be reduced to a helpless defensive, are to-day credited with preternatural strategy, and schemes of offensive campaigns that would bewilder a Cæsar or a Napoleon, are freely attributed to these omnipotent plotters."

This shows very plainly the present condition of the public mind at the North. *It is a condition of despair*, which the Times says it does not refer to "with the vain view of attempting to alter it." It adds: "It was not wise in us to suppose, merely because the glorious work of last Summer dealt the rebellion blows which ought to have broken down any cause supported by less devilish energy, that the rebels were therefore incapable of any further resistance." We guess that the events of the present month have not diminished the yankee ideas of the "devilish energy" of the "rebels." As the spirit of the rebels has risen and is still rising, just in the same degree has that of the *heavenly* yankees sunk and is destined to sink. A few more Confederate victories will finish the job.

THE CONFEDERATE TAXES.—Every body admits the necessity which Congress was under to lay heavy taxes. Everybody called for such taxes; and at the first blush everybody is inclined to say that heavy taxes have indeed been laid. But there is one view of the subject which makes it manifest that the tax is light, a mere trifle, compared with the taxes levied by States and counties before the war. The tax on property, for instance, is five per cent., but that is equal to less than one-fourth of one per cent. in gold or its equivalent, whereas we paid in gold or its equivalent, before the war, more than one per cent. And the five per cent in the present depreciated paper is, in general, far more easily paid now than one per cent. was before the war—that is, by those who have a property tax to pay at all, for it will be recollected that the very small property holders are not taxed at all. A bushel of corn now, at $20, will pay the tax on $400 worth of property. Before the war, a bushel of corn would pay a tax of one per cent. on only $100 worth. So with a bushel of potatoes, or a pound of bacon, or a load of forage, or almost anything that property produces. The truth is, that the taxes are only *nominally* high. Their effect upon the country and the cause cannot fail to be most advantageous.

RE ENLISTMENTS.—In all parts of the country re-enlistments for the war have been going on. We have published those of our own State which have fallen under our notice, and other States have done likewise. We have been shown a letter from a member of Fenner's Battery, composed of the wealth and intelligence of New Orleans, which entered the army on the 1st of April 1861, and spent a year in Virginia, now serving in Louisiana. They unanimously re-enlisted for the war.

A LARGE GIFT.—The Mayor of Wilmington acknowledges the receipt of ten thousand dollars from Mr. M. Cronly of that place, "for the benefit of the families of our brave and patriotic soldiers." This is a large-hearted investment of a portion of the profit which Mr. Cronly is understood to have realized from auctioneering blockade goods. Is is an investment that will yield large returns of happiness to giver and receivers. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

NORTHERN PAPERS.—A friend has handed to us three late New York papers, among them "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" of the 6th inst. In its summary of the week's news we find the following paragraph:—

"*North Carolina*.—This State shows great opposition to the Davis tyranny. It wishes to secede from secession, and take the exploded position of armed neutrality or isolated independence. A call for a State Convention has been issued at Raleigh."

"The exploded position of armed neutrality." Yes, we have told the people who wanted North Carolina "to take her own affairs into her own hands," that she could not do so—that, as in the case of Kentucky and Missouri, neutrality would mean yankee subjugation. But we think a recent incident will satisfy even Mr. Frank Leslie that North Carolina wishes to occupy no such position, nor any but a position of unconquerable hostility to the yankees till the independence of the Confederacy is fully achieved.

Among the illustrations, a whole page is devoted to nine views of "Oak Lawn, the Plantation of Mrs. Porter, on the river Teche, Louisiana." Of this, the following interesting account is given. It shows what even the yankees admit to be the demoralizing effect of freedom upon the heretofore happy and well cared for slaves of the South.

"*A Plantation on the Teche.*—The finer plantations of the South, those owned by high-minded persons, full of a true Christian idea of the great responsibility imposed upon them by that abnormal system of slavery, deserve to be enshrined in history. They are rapidly disappearing with the great revolution which is sweeping involuntary servitude from the land.

The Teche country is the loveliest in Louisiana, and in other days had the riches and happiest society. But misfortunes have come apace. The terrible catastrophe at Last island swept away many of the wealthier planters, and filled the blooming Eden with mourning widows and fatherless children.

The plantation which our Artist has depicted in detail is that of Mrs Porter, known as Oak Lawn. It is on the Bayou Teche, about five miles above Franklin, St. Mary's parish, La. The lawn or park in front of the house comprises about two acres, and is finely shaded with live oaks, magnolias and other trees.

The house itself is a fine extensive building, erected by Judge Porter, the brother-in-law of the present owner, to whose brother it descended on his death. The Porters were Irishmen, sons of the Rev. James Porter executed for treason in Ireland, in 1798.

Mrs. Porter, who resides part of the year at Newport, R. I., is a Union woman, but has suffered greatly from our troops. Her plantation is a model one. The negro quarters consist of 42 cabins, in three rows, which were formerly kept very tidy and well white-washed, a lime-house standing near. The slaves were well kept, but are now thoroughly demoralized; about 300 still remain, but all idea of labor has been lost. They do not even cultivate the patches allowed for their own use, on which of old they raised large quantities of poultry and vegetables, to sell at the market or in the neighborhood, often indeed to their mistress.

Provision was made for the spiritual instruction of the negroes, a neat brick Episcopal church being erected for their use, and a hospital stood ready for them in time of sickness.

We show also the gate and porter's lodge, the overseer's house, the saw-mill and the Dogberry sugar-mill where formerly 1,200 or 1,800 barrels of sugar were made each season.

The New York Times of the 1st inst. has also a paragraph about North Carolina, as follows:

"From Newbern we have further particulars of the rapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North Carolina. The people are urging the calling of a State Convention, and Dr Leach, one of the recently elected members of the rebel Congress, says, through the Raleigh Standard, that North Carolina now claims the fulfilment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace."

A SHARP RETORT.—The Richmond Whig notices the re-opening of the discussion in England on the question of slavery as an institution sanctioned by Scripture. A pamphlet on the negative side of the question by Goldwin Smith, Professor of History in the University of Oxford, says:—

"The last of the Ten Commandments shows us what was the general state of society for which the Code was framed, and fixes the real position of the slave in the household. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's *house*, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's *wife*, nor his *man servant*, nor his *maid servant*, nor his *ox*, nor his *ass*, nor anything *that is thy neighbor's*." We see that the wife is as completely a subject of property and a part of a man's estate as a *man servant* or a *maid servant*. And when this is seen, all thought of degradation as attaching to the condition of a slave is at an end."

To which another pamphleteer replies:

"Had you not yourself italicised the words I should have fancied you must have forgotten that this passage comprises, with the man servant and the maid servant, not only the wife, but the ox and the ass, and 'everything that is his.' Are we really to understand that you, Professor of History in the University of Oxford, would feel it 'no degradation' to be considered an ox—or an ass?"

Professor Smith may well exclaim, with Dogberry, "write me down an ass."

But the Whig itself has a word to say on the subject; and, as usual, it is a very sensible word, which we think will interest our many lady readers, as well as their *owners*, present or prospective; and so we copy it, as follows:—

"We hope none of our lady readers will be startled at the intimation that the wife is the *property* of the husband. The idea is no recent discovery, and the fact no innovation—but has stood substantially embodied in the codes, written or unwritten, of all lands, since the Creator said to Eve: "He (thy husband) shall rule over thee." By the Mosaic law, the Common Law of England, and the Statutory Laws of this country, the right of the husband to the person and services of the wife is distinctly recognized. The act of "giving" the bride in marriage and her promise to "obey," are something more than figures of speech.

"But, there is a version of the Ten Commandments (for there are two forms of the Decalogue in the Old Scriptures) that makes a very nice and critical distinction between the condition of the *wife* and that of the *servant*, that, while it may better suit those whose sentiments towards the sex forbid the idea of property in a wife, at the same time strengthens, by the distinction of the terms employed, the argument in favor of property in a servant. We refer to the version contained in the Vth chap of Deuteronomy, where the Xth Commandment is given as follows: "Neither shalt thou *desire* thy neighbor's wife, neither shalt thou *covet* thy neighbor's house, his field, or his man servant, or his maid servant, his ox, or his ass, or anything that is thy neighbor's." The critical reader will not fail to observe a discrimination in the use of the words employed that leaves those who may be most daintily considerate of the position of woman without the slighest reason to doubt that as to the servant the full ownership of the master was meant to be recognized and protected—so protected, indeed, as to make it a sin for any one even to wish to deprive the master of his right of property."

PEACE WITH INDEPENDENCE.—A Georgia "peace paper,"—it seems that there is such a paper in that State as well as in this—claims that the Address of Congress to the People adopts its platform in the following passage of that eloquent document:—

"We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our readiness to accept terms consistent with the honor, integrity and independence of the States and compatible with the safety of our institutions."

If that is the platform of the "peace party," it does not at all differ from the platform of those whom they call the war party. We presume there is no man of this latter party, or of any party, but what desires such a peace as will secure "the honor, integrity and independence of the States and the safety of our institutions." These are precisely what we are fighting for. These attained, we all would desire an instant end of the war.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The North Carolinian corrects an erroneous impression into which many have fallen—and ourselves among them—that the habeas corpus is not absolutely suspended. It is so suspended by Congress, but, says the law, "such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority and under the control of the President."

The error arose from the general impression, before the passage of the law, of what were understood to be its provisions.

OUR ARMY LIST.—Amidst the great influx of new subscribers to the Observer, none are more welcome or more gratifying than those which come to us from the Army. On one day of last week, out of not far from a hundred new subscribers, just one-half were from the army. One considerable list of these was accompanied by a very complimentary letter, with an intimation that its publication might be of advantage to the Observer, and would not be disagreeable to the signers; but we eschew the publication of compliments as in bad taste. "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth," says the wise man—an injunction too little regarded, especially by the press.

There is a strong bond of sympathy between the Observer and the army. Without professing to be its peculiar friends, where all true men are its friends, the Observer has been like the army in never for a moment giving way to any feeling of despondency. There have been dark days, when disasters have set many faint-hearted and false-hearted to croaking, giving up the cause as lost, and endeavoring to excite public indignation against those in authority; but as long as the army stood firm, manifesting in a thousand ways its fixed resolution to achieve the independence of their country, how could we do otherwise than stand firm also? They willingly and gallantly bore the brunt of the battle; how could we fail to cheer them in their noble devotion? They have seen, and many of them have felt, the monstrous atrocities of the enemy, and have vowed never to subject themselves, their wives and children and sisters, to the dominion of such beasts of prey; could we do otherwise than applaud their resolution, as humane as it is wise and patriotic? The so-called 'peace men' have stigmatized the Observer as a "war paper," and it is a war paper just to the extent that the army is for the war, that is, till independence is achieved. No soldier will lay down his musket with more true joy when that is accomplished, than we shall feel on regaining the blessings of that peace which is a country's wisest policy and true glory.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Spring Terms of the Superior Courts generally commence on Monday next, the first Monday in March. In this Circuit, the Courts for Harnett and Moore have already been held, and that for Montgomery commences to-day. Judges Heath and French have exchanged Circuits—the former taking the 3d (Raleigh) Circuit, and the latter this, the 5th Circuit.

The Courts in the other counties composing this Circuit will be held as follows:—

Stanly,	Monday,	March	7
Anson,	"	"	14
Richmond,	"	"	21
Robeson,	"	"	28
Bladen.	"	April	4
Columbus,	"	"	11
Brunswick,	"	"	18
New Hanover, (2 weeks,	"	"	25
Sampson,	"	May	9
Cumberland,	"	"	16

YANKEES AT THE COAL MINES.—It having been stated that the persons who have come on from Richmond to work in the Egypt Mines, were yankee prisoners, we are requested to say that this is a mistake. They are deserters from the yankee army, who are hired at the usual good wages, and with their own free will, to go into the mines. It is important that this should be known, as well for the sake of the men themselves as to prevent the yankees from having any pretext to put prisoners in their hands to work, by way of supposed retaliation.

P. S. We learn that seven of these deserters re-deserted on the night of their arrival at the mines. Five of them have been recaptured. Look out for the others!

PRISONERS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—The commandant of the yankee prison on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, reports, that during the two years since its establishment as a prison depot there have been 6410 prisoners there, of whom 2938 have been exchanged, 302 discharged on oath of allegiance, parole or otherwise, 863 transferred to other prisons, 140 deaths, 1 shot dead by sentinel, 3 executed, and 2312 remaining on the 18th January, (since which 394 have been brought to Chesapeake Bay.)

What is the meaning of the executed we know not.

ESCAPED CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.—Lt. Col. John R. Winston, of the 45th N. C. Reg't, who escaped with four Captains from Johnson's Island on the night of the 1st January, passed through Greensborough last week on his way to his home in Rockingham county. The Patriot says that he walked on the ice for miles before he reached Canada, where he was greeted with kindness and furnished with means to return home. He arrived on the last trip of the Ad-Vance.

THE STAGE TO RALEIGH DISCONTINUED.—We are sorry to learn, that owing to the difficulty of procuring food for their horses, Messrs Barbee have been compelled to reduce their stage line to a buggy line.

A WELCOME PRESENT.—We were surprised on Saturday by a present of a bushel of Sweet Potatoes, large and very fine. Everything edible is so high that no one is expected to make presents of that sort. Mr. Kelly Sessoms of this county is the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this departure from the prevailing greed of gain.

STUFFED TURKEYS.—The Wilmington Journal mentions the sale in that town of a number of dressed Turkeys by a decently dressed woman, which were found to be stuffed full of corn meal dough, by which the woman sold her wet meal at two or three dollars a pound, the price of dressed turkeys, which are now sold by weight.

It is a sad fact, which every one may notice in his daily transactions, that the high prices of every thing have the effect to induce people even to cheat to make them higher still. This woman would probably never have dreamed of such a fraud if turkeys had been selling, as formerly, at a dollar or two each, instead of twice that a pound.

FROM KINSTON.—A letter from a subscriber in the 43d N. C. Troops, dated the 24th, says:

"All quiet in this vicinity—with little or no indications of an advance on the part of the enemy. If anything of interest transpires in our lines you shall be duly informed."

PROVISION FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—In Wake county, the following is the scale of relief:—

A lone woman to be furnished half bushel of meal and five pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in money.

A woman with children to be furnished five pounds of bacon to the head and half bushel of meal for the woman and one peck for each child per month.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Rowan county, 12th inst., of small pox, Capt Sylvester Taylor, of Newbern.

On 19th Jan'y, from a wound received in a skirmish fight near Morristown, M M Sifford, private in Hampton's Legion, in the 31st year of his age.

John W. Randle, Captain company D, 28th regiment, of wounds, at Gettysburg.

Edmund Moose, 1st Lieut. company D, 28th reg't, of wounds, at Chester Hospital, Pa.

On the 1st inst., of wounds received near Newbern, David M. Barringer, of Rowan county.

In Danville, Va, 15th inst., of brain fever, Serg't Wm. C. Irvin, Co. D, 45th Reg't.

In Orange county, 15th Jan'y, Private Allen C. Parish, 6th N. C. Troops.

At Camp Bald Head, near Wilmington, Private Isaac U. Jordan, of the Edenton Ball Battery.

In Franklin county, on the 21st inst., of chronic diarrhœa, Capt Thomas T Terrell, Co G, 15th Reg't N C T, in his 27th year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. TUNNELL.

Amount heretofore acknowledged,	$655
Rec'd from "A Friend,"	34

DIED.

In Warren county, on the 22d ult., Dr. HENRY L. PLUMMER, in the 65th year of his age.

In Montgomery county, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. KENNETH McAULEY, in the 54th year of his age.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 35TH REG'T N C T,
Hamilton, Feb'y 18.

Messrs. Editors: Please be so kind as to publish the accompanying preamble and resolutions adopted by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 35th Reg't N C T on the 14th of Feb'y, 1864. The preamble and resolutions were passed by each company at its company parade ground, and I feel confident that I state the truth when I say that the unanimity with which they were adopted has not been surpassed by any body of troops re-enlisting for the war. They were not merely voted for "viva voce" or by "silent consent" but each man signed his name to them.

Respectfully, R. B. PEEBLES, Adj't.

Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, our term of enlistment in the army of the Confederate States is drawing to a close, and that independence which we volunteered to achieve has not been obtained but our ruthless foe continues to seek our subjugation by waging a war upon us unparalleled in History for barbarity and cruelty, and trying to despoil us of all that is near and dear to freemen, and did we fail to resist such an invasion of our soil and abuse of our rights, we should be unworthy of the trust reposed in us. Therefore

Resolved, That we declare ourselves re-enlisted for the war, pledging our comrades-in-arms never to forsake them nor lay down our arms until the tide of invasion is rolled back from our land.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CO. I, 32D REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
Near Orange C H, Va, Feb'y 15, 1864.

This company was organized at Pittsboro', N. C, on the 15th day of April 1861. Was known as the Chatham Rifles. Was organized into the 15th Reg't N. C. T., at Garysburg, N. C., 8th June 1861. Was ordered to Yorktown, Va, June 28th 1861. The first engagement in which it participated, was at dam No 1, near Yorktown, Va., known as Lee's Farm. On the 20th July 1862, was transferred to the 32d Reg't N. C. T. Future history I am sure will show that from that time those who have fallen, and those who have survived, have done their duty.

I will give you a list of the casualties, &c., of the company from the time of entering into service April 15, 1861, to Feb'y 1st, 1864:

Original Roll, volunteers, 110; recruits, conscripts, &c., 72; transferred by promotion, 12; transferred, 7; died of disease, 24; killed in battle, 16; discharged (by substitute 7, by age 5,) 12; discharged for disability, 20; deserted, 24; in the hands of the enemy, 7; present or otherwise accounted for, 66; aggregate on the present morning report, 73.

I am proud to say, especially to our friends at home, that when called on to re-enlist, a few days ago for the war, they unanimously came forward to the flag which they had so long defended, and offered the last drop of their blood to revenge that of those who had fallen by their side in battle.

WM. H. H. TYSON, 1st Lt Comd'g Co.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 8TH N C REG'T, near Petersburg, Va.

Messrs. Editors: I propose through your most excellent paper to keep the friends of Co E, 8th N C T and the public generally, advised of the movements of the Reg't in future. And though I am no fashionable knight of the pen, yet I shall choose for my motto "truth and justice." It will suffice to say as regards our Company that they are right side up with care. The brigade to which we belong (Clingman's) has never seen service in Va, but we have heard from old Gilmore and Dalghren at Charleston, and should an opportunity be presented, we will no doubt win as good a reputation here as at Charleston. It is highly gratifying to the lovers of the country to know our troops are re-enlisting for the war. Our reg't, the 8th, volunteered for the war at first, therefore this opportunity is not extended to us, but if it were it would be cheerfully complied with. Let the people at home do their duty and rest assured that the soldiers will do theirs. Put down speculation, Convention, &c, and stop the mouth of the croakers, and all will be well. Instead of permitting them to be stumbling blocks in the way of those that are doing their duty, let them be put to doing something that will benefit the Confederacy.

You will hear from me occasionally.

Yours, with respect, LEON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 28TH N C T, Feb'y 13.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Company G, (from Orange county,) 28th N C T, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted with but two dissenting voices:

Whereas, in view of the continued jeopardy of our country's rights, the necessity for united and untiring exertion on the part of all true Southern men to defend their rights as patriots and soldiers, and we are determined on our part never to give up the present struggle short of complete independence to our country and security in our national rights; therefore resolved:

1st. That we do re-enlist in the service of the Confederate States for the war.

2d. That we intend to do battle for our country until the last foe is quelled and our banner waving to the breeze from the pinnacle of every town and city in our beloved land.

3d. That although we have been from home for nearly three years and are very anxious to return to the loved ones there, but we feel it our duty to remain in the service, as we regard our cause just, and our condition desperate without independence and entire freedom from our invaders.

4th. That we hope Congress will do something for our depreciated currency as our wages will hardly buy our tobacco.

5th. That these resolutions be published in the Richmond Enquirer, Fayetteville Observer, and Biblical Recorder.

Capt G W McCAULEY, Cam'n.
W G Stanford, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the Hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 24th Sept. last, from the effects of a wound received on the 3d of July, at the above mentioned place, Risden Richols Thompson, of Co. I, 52d Reg't N. C. T. His parents not having heard from him after this bloody battle indulged the hope that their darling boy was in the hands of the enemy, and would yet be permitted to return to them. But this fond hope was cruelly dissipated a short while since upon learning that he had died in the enemy's land, far from the loved ones at home, with no gentle voice to soothe his dying moments. The deceased answered to the call of his bleeding country, before he had attained his 18th year. He was of a kindly nature and genial disposition, and early won the esteem of his comrades. He had the entire confidence of his officers, for he cheerfully performed every duty demanded of him. His love of country, and hatred of the sordid yankee, was with him a ruling passion; for he used often to say when our country is free, then I can become a citizen, but till then I would not consent to remain at home. Would that every soldier might be imbued with such a sentiment.

The writer knew him well, and can truly say that the deceased was as complete a model of a good soldier and worthy citizen as he ever knew. His parents have just cause to be proud of such a son, and though he fell bleeding for his country, yet they are not without hope that their loss was his eternal gain. J M M.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons: In your paper of 22d you said the currency act hit my case exactly. So it does; but one thing is now to be feared, that is, holders of Treasury notes will bond them before the first of April, and in that case the Government will lose 33⅓ on the dollar. In my judgment the bonds will not sell for 66⅔ after the first of April, and should they be at a discount, speculators will make the profits instead of the Government. My view of the subject is this: Let each taxpayer bond all that he thinks it will take to pay his tax, and exchange the balance he may have on hand the first of April for new notes at 66⅔, and he will be better off and the Government will make 33⅓. What is wanted to reduce the debt of the Government, and bonding all will not reduce the debt, but will add to it interest and principal. The people can well afford to lose on Treasury notes they have on hand, from the fact they sold to the Government at such ungodly prices. All that is to be regretted about the tax bill is this, it falls hard on those in the army; but as to us at home, I say let it come. Taxing is the only way to reach some people, and taxes is the only thing to make our money good, and people to have confidence in its goodness.

Yours, CUMBERLAND.

Prisoners in Richmond.—The prisoners in Richmond now number 9,116, including 1,021 officers. The number has been decreased by 2,400 sent to Americus, Geo.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, in the 25th inst., by Rev. T. Judson Knapp, Mr. THOS. J. JOHNSON, Jr., formerly of Fayetteville, to Miss SALLIE M. BOWDEN, of Wilmington.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th inst., by the Rev J. B. Anthony, Capt JAMES M. CROWELL, 28th N. C. T., to Miss MATTIE J. BARNHARDT, youngest daughter of Col. George Barnhard of Cabarrus county, N. C.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From Mississippi—The late Cavalry Battle.—Gen. Lee's official report to Gen Polk is that the yankees were "completely routed," 100 captured and about 40 killed, among them 2 Cols. and 1 Lt Col. We lost 1 Col. killed, and 2 wounded. We took 4 pieces of artillery. Gen Forrest was in command.

Further Particulars.—DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Later intelligence from Mississippi says that Gen. Forrest's forces, during the recent engagement, did not exceed 2000, while that of the enemy is estimated at 6000. Late on the evening of the 22d, the latter formed three several lines, made a desperate stand, and made three sabre charges on horseback, but at each recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were captured. The road is lined with sutlers' stores thrown away, dead horses and Yankees. Next morning Forrest's command were too tired to continue the pursuit. Gen. Gholson, with six or seven hundred State troops, arrived, and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. We captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres and saddles, and are pursuing their routed and scattered column above Pontotoc.

From Georgia.—The fighting over and the Yankees in retreat.—RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—A despatch from Gen. Johnston, received at the War Department, on matters not intended for publication, mentions that heavy skirmishing occurred along our lines in North Georgia, yesterday. So far the enemy have been repulsed.—*Whig.*

DALTON, GA., Feb. 26.—Yesterday Stewart's and Stevenson's divisions did the principal fighting. Breckinridge's old division was partially engaged, and repulsed the enemy, who fell back. At Centre to-day, two yankee mounted regiments, supported by an infantry division, attempting to flank us on our left, occupied a gap three miles from Dalton, on the New Lafayette road. Smith's Texas brigade drove them out. Our loss in killed and wounded was 151. Number killed 8 or 10. Yankees captured 35. The Yankee loss, otherwise, is unknown, but much greater than ours. Our army is eager for a general engagement.

DALTON, Feb. 26.—The enemy have disappeared, retreating towards Chattanooga. Wheeler is in pursuit.

DALTON, Feb'y 27.—All Thursday night the enemy were occupied removing the dead and wounded; their loss heavy. They fell back yesterday two or three miles. This afternoon they are 5 miles beyond Tunnel Hill. Wheeler is pursuing them. They will probably not make a stand this side of Chickamauga. All signs of a general engagement have disappeared.

Sherman Retreating.—PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—A private telegram to a gentleman in this city, received yesterday, and dated at Selma, February 25, conveys the gratifying intelligence, that Sherman's entire army is certainly retreating to Vicksburg. The telegram states further, that all apprehensions at Selma and vicinity, have been quieted. We fear that our cavalry force under Gen. Polk's immediate command, is not sufficiently large to seriously annoy the enemy in his retreat. The formidable commands of Forrest and others, have been too busily occupied in intercepting the movement of Grierson and others, who moved down from Northern Mississippi via Corinth and Okolona.—*Express.*

The Situation in Tennessee.—RICHMOND, Feb 27.—Important advices have been received from Tennessee. It is reported, on undoubted authority, that Osterhaus had bridged the Tennessee river, and probably secured its passage, about 25 miles below Chattanooga. It is supposed that this movement of the enemy is to threaten Johnston's flank or to strike directly for Rome, the position of which makes it an important out-post of Atlanta.—*Examiner.*

From East Tennessee.—GREENVILLE, Feb. 26.—For reasons which it would be imprudent to disclose at present, Gen. Longstreet has withdrawn his forces to ———. The movement was made quietly, and without interruption from the enemy, who has not crossed the Holston as yet.

GREENVILLE, TENN., Feb. 27.—Gen'l W. E. Jones captured on the 22d, at Wyman's Mills, 5 miles east of Cumberland Gap, 256 yankees and 13 negroes. Our loss 3 killed and 8 wounded,—the enemy's loss 5 killed and many wounded.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—A yankee picket boat containing 1 officer and 5 men was captured last night, by our naval picket boat. The prisoners have arrived in the city, and state the vessel sunk off the harbor, reported as lost in the gale, was the steam sloop-of-war Housatonic, carrying 12 guns and 300 men, and that she was blown up by one of our torpedo boats. The whole stern was blown off. 5 men were lost.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—250 shells fired at the City yesterday and to day. Nothing else new.

From Florida.—CHARLESTON, Feb'y 26.—An official dispatch from Gen'l Finnegan, dated Sanderson, via Tallahassee, Feb. 26th, says: My advance forces occupy Baldwin. My main forces will reach there this afternoon. The enemy has retreated to Jacksonville.

Repulse of the enemy near Savannah.—SAVANNAH, Feb. 22.—*Brig. Gen Thos Jordan:*—The enemy landed on Whitemarsh to-day in considerable force, but were repulsed by our troops and left the Island precipitately.

H. W. MERCER, Brig. Gen.

From the North.—Yankee papers of the 23d have reached Richmond. The only item of interest is that gold has again started up, notwithstanding rumors of Sherman having defeated Polk and captured 12,000 men! It is quoted at 159½. The N. Y. Times says 110,000 men have been added to the army since Nov. 1, 1863.

From Europe dates are to the 7th. There has been severe fighting in Schleswig, which has been evacuated by the Danes and occupied by the allies. Earl Russell said in debate on the 6th that no British aid had been promised the Danes. Louis Napoleon had stated that his policy was non-intervention.

Georgia.—MACON, Feb. 27.—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session, on the 10th of March.

The Tumble in Prices commenced.—The Whig of the 27th says that bonds, exchange, gold, tobacco and sugar, all, went down decidedly at the large sales in Richmond on the day before. Sellers more plenty than buyers. Sugar lost $1 per lb. Tobacco, in some instances, fell from $3 to $1 65. $600,000 were funded in the new 4 per cent. bonds on the same day.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—Funding progresses freely in this city. The issue of $100 notes from the Treasury has been suspended. The issue of notes of other denominations continues as heretofore, except small notes, which are not issued so freely. The new currency will embrace all denominations now in circulation. The decline in tobacco reported yesterday is chiefly on medium and lower grades. The prices of fine qualities are not materially lower.

A Family Fight.—The Lynchburg Republican vouches for the writer of a letter who informs it, on the authority of scouts, of a fight among the yankees near Bristow. The fight was about re-enlisting. 500 were killed, a great number wounded, and 2000 put in irons. In a previous fight 100 had been killed.

Murdered by Deserters.—A letter from Randolph, published in the Raleigh Confederate of the 27th inst., states that Mr. Pleasant Simmons and Mr. Jacob Sanders were killed at the residence of the former in Montgomery county, on the 17th inst., by a party of deserters who were robbing the smoke-house. Both the murdered men were over 60 years old and leave large families. It is thought that one or two of the deserters were killed by Mr. Sanders who fired on them two or three times before he died. A few days before, a Mr Cagle was shot by deserters in the same neighborhood.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at Gen'l Hospital No 1, in Richmond, Va, on the 17th day of Jan'y, 1864, Edward Ballard Sasser, of Co A, 27th N. C. Reg't. In April 1861 the deceased joined the Goldsboro' Rifles at Fort Macon, N. C., which company was afterwards placed in 27th Reg't, and participated in every battle in which the regiment was ever engaged, but luckily escaped until the unfortunate affair at Bristow Station on Oct. 15, 1863, where he received a wound in the left knee which finally caused his death. Deceased was a native of Wayne Co., and was in the 31st year of his age. The writer was intimately acquainted with him and can say with truth that a more noble, generous, open hearted young man has not fallen during this war. Several months ago he professed religion and told his brother, who attended him in his last moments, that he did not fear to die, that his soul would soon be at rest, and asked him to meet him in Heaven. Oh! what a consolation to his heart-stricken mother—that although she will never see her son again in this world—she will soon meet him in that land of Peace, where war will never part them again forever. Farewell Ballard, thou hast left us forever, but thy place in our hearts can never be filled by another. Thy mother has lost a noble and affectionate son, the writer one of his truest friends and our country one of its best soldiers.

"Dearest Ballard, thou has left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

A TRUE FRIEND.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 29.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 3 00 to 3 25. Pork 2 25. Lard $3 to 3 25.
Beef 1 00 to 1 25 cts. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50 to 3 00. Butter 4 00 to 5 00.
Cotton 1 50. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $45 00 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 25 per lb.
Eggs 2 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb.
Flour $160 to $165.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 11 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn 17 50 to 18 50. Wheat 22 50 to $25. Rye 17 50. Oats 9 00. Peas 17 50 to 20 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 4 00 to 5 00.
Leather—Upper 15 00 per lb., Sole $15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 55 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 55 00.
Molasses 17 50 to 20 00.
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb.
Onions 15 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $15 to $20 per bush; sweet $8 to $10.
Rice 75 cts. Sugar 8 00 to 10 00.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Retail to others 1 40. Outsiders' prices $4 50.
Salt 25 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $6.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb'y 24, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 1 50 to 1 60; Beeswax 3 00; Bacon 3 50 to 4 00; Butter 5 00 to 6 00; Corn 15 00 to 16 00; Corn Meal 15 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 1 60 to 1 70; Flour 180 00 to 200 00 superfine; Fodder 18 00 to 20 00; Hay 17 00 to 18 00; Hides, green 1 75 to 2 00, dry 4 00 to 4 25; Leather, sole 18 00 to 18 50, upper 13 50 to 14 00; Lard 3 50 to 3 75; Molasses 18 00 to 20 00; Nails 2 00 to 2 25 lb per keg; Poultry, live owls 3 00 to 4 50, turkeys 15 00 to 20 00; Pea Nuts 20 00 to 22 00; Fresh Pork 2 50; Potatoes, sweet, 13 00 to 15 00, Irish 30 00 to 35 00; Rice per cask 65 to 70 cts.; Salt, sound 22 00 to 25 00; Sugar, market bare; Fay. Sheetings 4 00 to 4 25 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 4 00 to 5 00; Tallow 3 00 to 3 25; Yarn per bale 32 50 to 35 00 per bunch; Wood by boat load 20 00 to 25 00 for pine, ash 25 00 to 26 00, Oak 30 00 to 35 00—per cord.—*Journal.*

☞ The Cumberland Hospital Association, always anxious to promote the comfort of our brave soldiers, calls upon their friends in the county and town to send something, either Bacon, Peas, Potatoes, Dried Fruit, or anything they can spare, to be packed in boxes by the 1st of April, to be sent to the Army by Dr Warren's Agent. Send to Mrs Lutterloh, President of the Association. Feb 29.

The Office of Coroner.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends among the Magistrates of Cumberland county, that he is a candidate for the office of Coroner. He thinks it proper to say, that his health is feeble, that he has to care for a large family of his own, with an aged father, near three-score years and ten, and his brother's widow and children (the husband and father having been killed at Chancellorsville.) These facts, he hopes, will be considered a sufficient justification for one within the conscript ages to seek an office that will exempt him from service in the army. He will be grateful for the votes of the Magistrates at the election next week.
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 29. 10-3tpd

ATTENTION! CAPITALISTS!!

A RARE opportunity for investment of capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as ensures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.
Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.
Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.
W. J. HAWKINS,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb'y 24. 10-2t

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors with the Collector for Bladen county will meet the tax payers of the different Districts at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the tax on Income and receiving the same. Also the Tithe of Pork, viz:
Maysville, Monday 7th March 1864.
White Oak, Tuesday 8th.
Beaver Dam, Wednesday 9th.
Reaves's, Thursday 10th.
Colley, Friday 11th.
French's Creek, 12th.
Carver's Creek 14th.
White's Creek 15th.
Kelly's Store 16th.
Bladenboro', 17th.
Elizabethtown, 19th.
All are requested to have their lists made out and ready. And all who have failed to finish their Tithing list or to list their Cattle and pay their Taxes are notified that this is the last opportunity that will be given, as in all failures the law will be enforced.
J. W. RUSS, GEO. CROMARTIE, } Assessors.
Feb'y 25. 10-6tpd

WANTED,

A TEACHER of the Classics and English Departments wishes a situation. He is an old pupil of W. J. Bingham's. Has seven or eight years experience in teaching. Can furnish ample testimonials of his ability and aptness to instruct. Address N. B.,
White's Creek, Bladen county, N. C.
Feb'y 25 10-9tpd

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 5th of March, I will distribute SALT to citizens of Seventy-first District, at my residence. Bring small bills with you so you can make the change.
NEILL R. BLUE,
Salt Commissioner for 71st District.
Feb'y 25. 1tpd

NOTICE.

AFTER the 1st of March proximo, I will charge the old prices for the practice of Medicine, payable in grain, live stock or any other species of property at old prices. ALLEN McLENNAN.
Rush's Mills, N. C., Feb'y 22. 10*5tpd

Steam Engine Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a STEAM ENGINE of from 15 to 30 horse power. Any person having one to dispose of may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, stating the size and kind of Boiler, the diameter and length of stroke of Cylinder,—whether any Heater,—how long been used, the price, and where situated.
I also want to purchase a 30 inch "Harrison Mill."
H. W. DIXON, Goldston, N. C.
Feb'y 24. 10*2tpd

Receiver's Notice.

I SHALL attend at Asheborough, on the 23d day of March next, to receive the interest due on all claims returned to me as Receiver. If not paid, executions will issue immediately. All persons who have claims in their hands belonging to alien enemies are required to surrender the same to me at that time.
JOHN MANNING, Jr, Receiver.
Pittsborough, Feb'y 17, 1864. 9td

$30 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me or any Enrolling Officer in this State, THOS. BLAKE of Montgomery county, who deserted the State Salt Works on or about the 20th inst.
D. G. WORTH, State Salt Com.
Wilmington, N. C, Feb'y 25, 1864. 10-3t

Negro Girl and Child for Sale.

ONE NEGRO GIRL 20 years of age and child for sale. Inquire of JOHN H. COOK.
Feb'y 25. 9-2t

Eagle Foundry Plough Castings,

For sale at J. W. LETT'S.
Feb'y 25. 9-2w

Headquarters 5th N. C. Cavalry.

ALL Officers and men absent from this command are hereby notified that the regiment is encamped upon the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the vicinity of Henderson, N. C. By order of
Lieut Col. EVANS,
Comd'g 5th N. C. Cavalry.
G. J. MOORE, Act. Adj't.
Feb'y 20. 9-1w

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN,
Nov. 23, 1863. 83-ltf

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS

To the People of the Confederate States.

In closing the labors of the First Permanent Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occasion to give some account of their stewardship; to review briefly what, under such embarrassments and adverse circumstances, has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us and the duties incumbent on every citizen in this crisis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice-President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital. This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien Government. The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guarantied by the Constitution. Finding by painful and protracted experience, that this was persistently denied, we determined to separate from those enemies, who had manifested the inclination and ability to impoverish and destroy us, we fell back upon the right for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalienable. The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel in history. The people rose *en masse* to assert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction, among any people, on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the certainty of the perils of farther association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical sequence of principles, which are the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the correctness of those principles. This Government is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection. Its early life was attended by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspenson of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sovereignty was not for one moment in abeyance. The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding and public act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more; and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence." St. Just, in his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, said: "A people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is government." We adopt no such absurdity.—In nearly every instance, the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the seceding States. We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the instincts of reason. The characters of freedom were scrupulously preserved As in the English revolution, of 1688, and ours of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the abuses that provoked the struggle. No attempt was made to build on *speculative* principles. The effort was confined within the narrowest limits of historical and constitutional right. The controversy turned on the records and muniments of the past. We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and contended for our birthrights and the covenanted principles of our race. We have had our governors, General Assemblies and Courts; the same electors, the same corporations, "the same rules for property, the same subordinations, the same order in the law and in the magistracy." When the sovereign States met in council, they, in truth and substance, and in a constitutional light, did not make, but prevented, a revolution.

Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to cultivate the arts of peace, and vindicate, on our chosen arena, and with the selected type of social characteristics, our claims to civilization. It was thought, too, by many, that war would not be resorted to by an enlightened country, except on the direst necessity. That a people, professing to be animated by Christian sentiment, and who had regarded our peculiar institution as a blot and blur upon the fair escutcheon of their common Christianity, should make war upon the South for doing what they had a perfect right to do, and for relieving them of the incubus which, they professed, rested upon them by the association, was deemed almost beyond belief by many of our wisest minds. It was hoped, too, that the obvious interest of the two sections would restrain the wild frenzy of excitement and turn into peaceful channels the thoughts of those who had but recently been invested with power in the U. States.

These reasonable anticipations were doomed to disappointment. The red glare of battle, kindled at Sumter, dissipated all hopes of peace, and the two Governments were arrayed in hostility against each other. *We charge the responsibility of this war upon the United States* They are accountable for the blood and havoc and ruin it has caused. For such a war we were not prepared. The difference in military resources between our enemies and ourselves; the immense advantages possessed in the organized machinery of an established government; a powerful navy; the nucleus of an army; credit abroad, and illimitable facilities in mechanical and manufacturing power, placed them on the "vantage ground." In our infancy, we were without a seaman or a soldier, without revenue, without gold and silver, without a recognized place in the family of nations, without external commerce, without foreign credit; with the prejudices of the world against us. While we were without manufacturing facilities to supply our wants, our ports were blockaded; we had to grapple with a giant adversary, defend 2,000 miles of seacoast and an inland frontier of equal extent. If we had succeeded in preventing any successes on the part of our enemy, it would have been a miracle. What we have accomplished, with a population so inferior in numbers, and means so vastly disproportionate, has excited the astonishment and admiration of the world.

The war in which we are engaged was wickedly, and against all our protests, and the most earnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us. South Carolina sent a commission to Washington to adjust all questions of dispute between her and the United States. One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to accredit agents to visit Washington, and use all honorable means to obtain a satisfactory settlement of all questions of dispute with that Government. Both efforts failed. Commissioners were deceived and rejected, and clandestine but vigorous preparations were made for war. In proportion to our perseverance and anxiety have been the obstinacy and arrogance in spurning offers of peace. It seems we can be indebted for nothing to the virtues of our enemy. We are obliged to his vices, which have enured to our strength. We owe as much to his insolence and blindness as to our precaution.

The wager of battle having been tendered, it was accepted. The alacrity with which our people flew to arms is worthy of all praise. Their deeds of heroic daring, patient endurance, ready submission to discipline, and numerous victories, are in keeping with the fervent patriotism that prompted their early volunteering Quite recently, scores of regiments have re-enlisted for the war, testifying their determination to fight until their liberties were achieved. Coupled with and contributing greatly to this enthusiastic ardor, was the lofty courage, the indomitable resolve, the self-denying spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of love, their patience of hope, their unflinching constancy, their uncomplaining submission to privations of the war, have shed an immortal lustre upon their sex and country.

Our army is no hireling soldiery. It comes not from paupers, criminals or emigrants. It was originally raised by the free, unconstrained, unpurchaseable assent of the men. All vocations and classes contributed to the swelling numbers. Abandoning luxuries and comforts to which they had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully to the scanty fare and exactive service of the camps. Their service above price, the only remuneration they have sought is the protection of their altars, firesides and liberty. In the Norwegian wars, the actors were, every one of them, named and patronymically described as the King's friend and companion. The same wonderful individuality has been seen in this war. Our soldiers are not a consolidated mass, an unthinking machine, but an army of intelligent units. To designate all, who have distinguished themselves by special valor, would be to enumerate nearly all in the army. The generous rivalry between the troops from different States has prevented any special pre-eminence, and hereafter, for centuries to come, the gallant bearing and unconquerable devotion of Confederate soldiers will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes, and strengthen the faith, of all who labor to obtain their freedom.

For three years this cruel war has been waged against us, and its continuance has been seized upon as a pretext by some discontented persons to excite hostility to the Government. Recent and public as have been the occurrences, it is strange that a misapprehension exists as to the conduct of the two Governments in reference to peace. Allusion has been made to the unsuccessful efforts, when separation took place, to procure an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not comprise all that has been done. In every form in which expression could be given to the sentiment—in public meetings, through the press, by legislative resolves—the desire of this people for peace, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known. The President, more authoritatively, in several of his messages, while protesting the utter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or acquire any of their territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind."

The course of the Federal Government has proved that it did not desire peace, and would not consent to it on any terms that we could possibly concede. In proof of this, we refer to the repeated rejection of all terms of conciliation and compromise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to receive the Vice President, who was sent to negotiate for softening the asperities of war, and their scornful rejection of the offer of a neutral Power to mediate between the contending parties. If cumulative evidence be needed, it can be found in the following resolution, recently adopted by the House of Representatives in Washington:

"Resolved, That as our country and the very existence of the best Gov't ever instituted by man are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and preserving this Gov't is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the U. S.; and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Gov't; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war, patriots and traitors."

The motive of such strange conduct is obvious. The Republican party was founded to destroy slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln was selected as the instrument to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consummation of this policy, because the Constitution, which was its bond, recognized and protected slavery and the sovereignty of the States The Union must, therefore, be sacrificed, and to ensure its destruction, war was determined on.

The mass of the Northern people were not privy to, and sympathized in no such design. They loved the Union and wished to preserve it. To rally the people to the support of the war, its object was proclaimed to be "a restoration of the Union," as if that which implied voluntary assent, of which agreement was an indispensable element and condition, could be preserved by coercion. It is absurd to pretend that a Government, really desirous of restoring the Union, would adopt such measures as the confiscation of private property, the emancipation of slaves, systematic efforts to invite them to insurrection, forcible abduction from their homes and compulsory enlistment in the army, the division of a sovereign State without its consent, and a proclamation that one tenth of the population of a State, and that tenth under military rule, should control the will of the remaining nine-tenths. The only relation possible between the two sections, under such a policy, is that of conqueror and conquered, superior and dependent. Rest assured, fellow citizens, that although restoration may still be used as a war cry by the Northern Government, it is only to delude and betray. Fanaticism has summoned to its aid cupidity and vengeance; and nothing short of your utter subjugation the destruction of your State Governments, the overthrow of your social and political fabric, your personal and public degradation and ruin, will satisfy the demands of the North. Can there be a man so vile, so debased, so unworthy of liberty as to accept peace on such humiliating terms?

It would hardly be fair to assert that all the Northern people participate in these designs. On the contrary, there exists a powerful political party, which openly condemns them. The Administration has, however, been able thus far, by its enormous patronage and its lavish expenditures, to seduce, or by its legions of "Hessian" mercenaries to overawe the masses, to control the elections, and to establish an arbitrary despotism. It cannot be possible that this state of things can continue. The people of the United States, accustomed to freedom, cannot consent to be ruined and enslaved, in order to ruin and enslave us. Moral, like physical epidemics, have their allotted periods, and must, sooner or later, be exhausted and disappear. When reason returns our enemies will probably reflect, that a people, like ours, who have exhibited such capabilities, and extemporized such resources, can never be subdued; that a vast expanse of territory, with such a population, cannot be governed as an obedient colony. Victory would not be conquest. The inextinguishable quarrel would be transmitted "from bleeding sire to son," and the struggle would be renewed between generations yet unborn. To impoverish us would only be to dry up some of the springs of Northern prosperity—to destroy Southern wealth is to reduce Northern profits, while the restoration of peace would necessarily re-establish some commercial intercourse. It may not be amiss in this connexion to say, that at one time it was the wish and expectation of many at the South, to form a treaty of amity and friendship with the Northern States, by which both peoples might derive the benefits of commercial intercourse and move on side by side, in the arts of peace and civilization. History has confirmed the lesson taught by Divine authority, that each nation, as well as each individual, should seek their happiness in the prosperity of others, and not in the injury or ruin of a neighbor. The general welfare of all is the highest dictate of moral duty and economic policy, while a heritage of triumphant wrong is the greatest curse that can befall a nation.

Until some evidence is given of a change of policy on the part of the government and some assurance is received that efforts at negotiation will not be spurned, the Congress are of opinion that any direct overtures for peace would compromise our self-respect, be fruitless of good, and interpreted by the enemy as an indication of weakness. We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our readiness to accept terms consistent with the honor and integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions.

Not content with rejecting all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the controversy, a cruel war of invasion was commenced, which, in its progress, has been marked by a brutality and disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, as stand out in unexampled barbarity in the history of modern wars. Accompanied by every act of cruelty and rapine, the conduct of the enemy has been destitute of that forbearance and magnanimity, which civilization and Christianity have introduced to mitigate the asperities of war. The atrocities are too incredible for narration. Instead of a regular war, our resistance of the unholy efforts to crush out our national existence is treated as a rebellion, and the settled international rules between belligerents are ignored. Instead of conducting the war as betwixt two military and political organizations, it is a war against the whole population. Houses are pillaged and burned. Churches are defaced. Towns are ransacked Clothing of women and infants is stripped from their persons. Jewelry and mementoes of the dead are stolen. Mills and implements of agriculture are destroyed. Private salt-works are broken up. The introduction of medicines is forbidden. Means of subsistence are wantonly wasted to produce beggary. Prisoners are returned with contagious diseases. The last morsel of food has been taken from families, who were not allowed to carry on a trade or branch of industry. A rigid and offensive *espionage* has been introduced to ferret out "disloyalty." Persons have been forced to choose between starvation of helpless children and taking the oath of allegiance to a hated Government The cartel for exchange of prisoners has been suspended and our unfortunate soldiers subjected to the grossest indignities The wounded at Gettysburg were deprived of their nurses and inhumanly left to perish on the field. Helpless women have been exposed to the most cruel outrages and to that dishonor which is infinitely worse than death. Citizens have been murdered by the Butlers, and McNeils, and Milroys, who are favorite generals of our enemies. Refined and delicate ladies have been seized, bound with cords, imprisoned, guarded by negroes, and held as hostages for the return of re-captured slaves Unoffending non-combatants have been banished or dragged from their quiet homes to be immured in filthy jails. Preaching the gospel has been refused except on condition of taking the oath of allegiance. Parents have been forbidden to name their children in honor of "rebel" chiefs. Property has been confiscated. Military governors have been appointed for States, satraps for provinces, and Haynaus for cities.

These cruelties and atrocities of the enemy have been exceeded by their malicious and blood-thirsty purposes and machinations in reference to the slaves. Early in this war, President Lincoln averred his constitutional inability and personal unwillingness to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States and the relation between master and servant. Presidential considerations may have been veiled under conscientious scruples, for Seward, in a confidential instruction to Mr. Adams, the Minister to Great Britain, on 10th March, 1862, said: "If the Government of the United States should *precipitately* decree the immediate abolition of slavery, it would reinvigorate the declining insurrection in every part of the South" Subsequent reverses and the refractory rebelliousness of the seceded States caused a change of policy, and Mr. Lincoln issued his celebrated proclamation, a mere *brutum fulmen* liberating the slaves in the "insurrectionary districts" On the 24th June, 1776, one of the reasons assigned by Pennsylvania for her separation from the mother country was that, in her sister colonies, the "King had excited the negroes to revolt," and to imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpracticed by civilized nations. This, probably, had reference to the proclamation of Dunmore, the last royal Governor of Virginia, in 1775, declaring freedom to all servants or negroes, if they would join "for the reducing the colony to a proper sense of its duty." The invitation to the slaves to rise against their masters, the suggested insurrection, caused, says Bancroft, "a thrill of indignation to run through Virginia, effacing all differences of party, and rousing one strong, impassioned purpose to drive away the insolent power by which it had been put forth." A contemporary annalist, adverting to the same proclamation, said "it was received with the greatest horror in all the colonies."

"The policy adopted by Dunmore," says Lawrence in his notes on Wheaton, "of arming the slaves against their masters, was not pursued during the war of the Revolution; and when negroes were taken by the English, they were not considered otherwise than as property and plunder." Emancipation of slaves as a war measure has been severely condemned and denounced by the most eminent publicists in Europe and the United States The United States, "in their diplomatic relations, have ever maintained," says the Northern authority just quoted, "that slaves were private property, and for them, as such, they have repeatedly received compensation from England." Napoleon I. was never induced to issue a proclamation for the emancipation of the serfs in his war with Russia He said: "I could have armed against her a part of her population, by proclaiming the liberty of the serfs A great number of villages asked it of me, but I refused to avail myself of a measure which would have devoted to death thousands of families" In the discussions growing out of the treaty of peace of 1814, and the proffered mediation of Russia, the principle was maintained by the United States that "the emancipation of enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate warfare" In the instructions from John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, to Mr Middleton, at St. Petersburg, October 18th, 1820, it is said: "The British have broadly asserted the right of emancipating slaves (private property) as a legitimate right of war No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, might as well be pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or to assassinate."

Disregarding the teachings of the approved writers on international law and the practice and claims of his own Government in its purer days, President Lincoln has sought to convert the South into a St. Domingo, by appealing to the cupidity, lusts, ambition and ferocity of the slave. Abraham Lincoln is but the lineal descendent of Dunmore, and the impotent malice of each was foiled by the fidelity of those who, by the meanness of the conspirators, would only, if successful, have been seduced into idleness, filth, vice, beggary, and death.

But we tire of these indignities and enormities. They are too sickening for recital. History will hereafter *pillory* those who committed and encouraged such crimes as immortal infamy.

Gen. Rob't E Lee, in a recent battle order, stated to his invincible legions that the "cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children to abject slavery." He does not paint too strongly the purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. What has been done in certain districts is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted. It is well that every man and women should have some just conception of the horrors of conquest The fate of Ireland at the period of its conquest, and of Poland, distinctly foreshadows what would await us. The guillotine, in its ceaseless work of blood, would be revived for the execution of the "rebel leaders" The heroes of our contest would be required to lay down their proud ensigns, on which are recorded the battle fields of their glory, to stack their arms, lower their heads in humiliation and dishonor, and pass under the yoke of abolition misrule and tyranny.

A hateful inquisition, made atrocious by spies and informers; star chamber courts, enforcing their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, banishments and death; a band of detectives, ferreting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conveyance; the suppression of free speech; the deprivation of arms and franchises; and the ever present sense of inferiority would make our condition abject and miserable beyond what freemen can imagine. Subjugation involves everything that the torturing malice and devilish ingenuity of our foes can suggest. The destruction of our nationality, the equalization of whites and blacks, the obliteration of State lines, degradation to colonial vassalage and the reduction of many of our citizens to dreary, hopeless, remediless bondage. A hostile police would keep "order" in every town and city. Judges, like Busteed, would hold our courts, protected by yankee soldiers Churches would be filled by yankee or tory preachers. Every office would be bestowed on aliens. Absenteeism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, sinking us into a lower abyss of degradation, we would be made the slaves of our slaves, hewers of wood and drawers of water for those upon whom God has stamped indelibly the marks of physical and intellectual inferiority. The past or foreign countries need not be sought into to furnish illustrations of the heritage of shame that subjugation would entail. Baltimore, St Louis, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Huntsville, Norfolk, Newbern, Louisville and Fredericksburg are the first fruits of the ignominy and poverty of yankee domination

The sad story of the wrongs and indignities endured by those States which have been in the complete or partial possession of the enemy, will give the best evidence of the consequences of subjugation. Missouri, a magnificent empire of agricultural and mineral wealth, is today a smoking ruin, and the theatre of the most revolting cruelties and barbarisms. The minions of tyranny consume her substance, plunder her citizens, and destroy her peace The sacred rights of freemen are struck down, and the blood of her children, her maidens and her old men, is made to flow, out of mere wantonness and recklessness. No whispers of freedom go unpunished, and the very instincts of self-preservation are outlawed The worship of God and the rites of sepulture have been shamefully interrupted, and, in many instances, the cultivation of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. These facts are attested by many witnesses, and it is but a just tribute to that noble and chivalrous people, that, amid barbarities almost unparalleled, they still maintain a proud and defiant spirit towards their enemies

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient to executive absolutism, furnishes no security for individual rights or personal freedom; members of the Legislature are arrested and imprisoned without process of law or assignment of cause, and the whole land groaneth under the oppressions of a merciless tyranny.

In Kentucky, the ballot box has been overthrown, free speech is suppressed, the most vexatious annoyances harrass and embitter, and all the arts and appliances of an unscrupulous despotism are freely used to prevent the uprising of the noble patriots of "the dark and bloody ground." Notes of gladness, assurances of a brighter and better day, reach us, and the exiles may take courage and hope for the future.

In Virginia, the model of all that illustrates human heroism and self-denying patriotism, although the tempest of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her separation from the North can be found. Her old homesteads dismantled, her ancestral relics destroyed, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle ground for the rude shocks of contending hosts, and then divided, with hireling parasites mockingly claiming jurisdiction and authority, the Old Dominion still stands with proud crest and defiant mien, ready to tramp beneath her heel every usurper and tyrant, and to illustrate afresh her *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, the "proudest motto that ever blazed on a nation's shield or a warrior's arms."

To prevent such effects, our people are now prosecuting this struggle. It is no mere war of calculation, no contest for a peculiar kind of property, no barter of precious blood for filthy lucre. Everything involved in manhood, civilization, religion, law, property, country, home, is at stake. We fight not for plunder, spoils, pillage, territorial conquest The Government tempts by no prizes of "beauty or booty," to be drawn in the lottery of this war. We seek to preserve civil freedom, honor, equality, firesides; and blood is well shed, when "shed for our family, for our friends, for our kind, for our country, for our God." Burke said, "a State resolved to hazard its existence rather than abandon its object, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield, rather than to carry its resistance beyond a certain point." It is better to be conquered by any other nation than by the United States It is better to be a dependency of any other power than of that By the condition of its existence and essential constitution, as now governed, it must be in perpetual hostility to us. As the Spanish invader burned his ships to make retreat impossible, so we cannot afford to take steps backward. Retreat is more dangerous than advance. Behind us, are inferiority and degradation. Before us is everything enticing to a patriot.

Our bitter and implacable foes are preparing vigorously for the coming campaign. Corresponding efforts should be made on our part. Without murmuring, our people should respond to the laws, which the exigency demands. Every one capable of bearing arms should be connected with some efficient military organization The utmost energies of the whole population should be taxed to produce food and clothing, and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all-wise and overruling Providence should be cultivated.

The history of the past three years has much to animate us to renewed effort, and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and bodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. No similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous uprising and volunteering. Inspired by a holy patriotism, again and again have our brave soldiers, with the aid of Heaven, baffled the efforts of our foes

It is in no arrogant spirit, that we refer to successes that have cost us so much blood, and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, with determined and resolute exertion, we can do to avert subjugation and slavery—and we cannot fail to discern in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come. Let us, then, looking upon the bodies of our loved and honored dead, catch inspiration from their example, and gather renewed confidence and a firmer resolve to tread, with unfaltering trust, the path that leads to honor and peace, though it leads through tears and suffering and blood.

We have no alternative but to do our duty. We combat for property, homes, the honor of our wives, the future of our children, the preservation of our fair land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can read, both in the threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression we have alluded to in this address.

The situation is grave, but furnishes no just excuse for despondence Instead of harsh criticisms on the Government and our generals; instead of bewailing the failure to accomplish impossibilities, we should rather be grateful, humbly and profoundly, to a benignant Providence for the results that have rewarded our labors Remembering the disproportion in population, in military and naval resources, and the deficiency of skilled labor in the South, our accomplishments have surpassed those recorded of any people in the annals of the world. There is no just reason for hopelessness or fear. Since the outbreak of the war, the South has lost the nominal possession of the Mississippi river, and fragments of her territory, but Federal occupancy is not conquest The fires of patriotism still burn unquenchably in the breasts of those who are subject to foreign domination We yet have in our uninterrupted control a territory, which, according to past progress, will require the enemy ten years to overrun.

The enemy is not free from difficulties. With an enormous debt, the financial convulsion, long postponed, is surely coming. The short crops in the United States, and abundant harvests in Europe, will hasten what was otherwise inevitable. Many sagacious persons at the North discover in the usurpations of their Government the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large number revolt from the unjust war waged upon the South, and would gladly bring it to an end. Others look with alarm on the complete subversion of constitutional freedom by Abraham Lincoln, and feel in their own persons the bitterness of the slavery which three years of war have failed to inflict on the South. Brave and earnest men at the North have spoken out against the usurpation and cruelties daily practiced The success of these men over the radical and despotic faction which now rules the North, may open the way to peaceful negotiation, and a cessation of this bloody and unnecessary war.

In conclusion, we exhort our fellow-citizens to be of good cheer and spare no labor nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered. We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the schoolmasters that lead nations to self-reliance and independence. These disciplinary providences but mature and develope and solidify our people We beg that the supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support and equip its armies. Let all spirit of faction and past party differences be forgotten in the presence of our cruel foe. We should not despond. We should be self-denying. We should labor to extend to the utmost, the productive resources of the country. We should economise. The families of soldiers should be cared for and liberally supplied. We entreat from all, a generous and hearty co-operation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents, civil or military, in the performance of their duty.

Moral aid has the "power of the incommunicable," and by united efforts, by an all-comprehending and self-sacrificing patriotism, we can, with the blessing of God, avert the perils which environ us, and achieve for ourselves and children peace and freedom. Hitherto, the Lord has interposed graciously to bring us victory, and in His hand there is present power to prevent this great multitude which come against us, from casting us out of the possession which He has given us to inherit.

[Signed by the Committees of the two Houses and by the other Members of Congress.]

THE 20TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

HEADQ'RS 20TH N. C. TROOPS,
Jan. 8th, 1864.

Capt. J. H. Foote, A. A. G.—Captain: According to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as a historical sketch of the 20th N. C. Regiment from its organization to the present date. On the 18th day of June, 1861, the 10th Regiment, N. C. Vols., was composed of the following companies:

Cabarrus Guards, (A,) Capt. N. Slough
Cabarrus Black Boys (B,) Capt. J. B Atwell
Fair Bluff Volunteers (C,) Capt. B. Smith.
Columbus Guards, No. 4, (D,) Capt J. B Stanley.
Confederate Greys (E.) Capt. C. B. Denson
Holmes Rifles (F,) Capt. O. L Chestnutt
Brunswick Guards (G,) Capt. J. S. Brooks
Independent Blues (H,) Capt. W W. Cox.
Sampson Greys (I,) Capt. J. A Faison
Columbus Guards, No. 2, (K,) Capt W. H. Toon,

was organized by electing Capt. Alfred Iverson, C S A, Colonel; Capt F J Faison, of Sampson county, Lieut Col, and Capt W H Toon, of Columbus county, Major; was stationed at Fort Johnston, N C, until June 1862, except a short time at Wilmington and Camp Wyatt each. In the meantime the number of the Regiment was, by order of the Adj't Gen'l of the State, changed from the 10th N C Vols to the 20th N C Troops. The Regiment, numbering 1012 men, was ordered to Virginia, June 14th, 1862, was placed in Brig Gen'l Garland's Brigade, participated in the fights around Richmond on the following fields: Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill. In the 1st Maryland campaign, in battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg, sustained quite a heavy loss. On the 12th November at Strasburg, Va, Col Iverson was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and assumed command of the brigade, *vice* Samuel Garland, killed at South Mountain

Participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, and spent the winter quietly in camp in Caroline county, Va.

On the 25th Feb., 1863, Capt T F Toon, Company K, was promoted to the Coloneley, *vice* Iverson promoted, and Major Nelson Slough promoted Lieut Col, *vice* W H Toon resigned.

Assisted to win the glorious victory at Chancellorsville, May 2d and 3d, 1863.

On the 16th May, Capt John S Brooks, Company G, was promoted to Major.

Was in the Pennsylvania campaign, took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, and, though almost decimated, sustained itself nobly; was engaged at Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 11th July; Morton's Ford on the 11th Oct.

Lieut. Col. Nelson Slough resigned Nov. 2, 1863.

The regiment was in the fight at Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7th, 1863.

The loss sustained by the regiment on the field is sufficient to show that it has discharged its duty.

In no engagement has it suffered so much as that of Cold Harbor. The gallant charge of the 20th N. C, on that field will be remembered as long as there lives a soldier to admire gallantry, or an historian to record the deeds of the worthy. Prominent on the long list of casualties of this bloody field stands the name of Lieut. Col. Frank J. Faison, than whom there never lived a nobler man, or died a braver soldier.

The subjoined statements will show the general changes in the regiment since its organization; the character of the sketch desired being such as not to allow me to notice interesting particulars worthy of record.

Officers.—No. defeated at re-organization, 18; Dropped, 8; Court Martialed, 3; Killed in action, 10; Died of disease, 1; Resigned, 13.

Enlisted Men.—Killed in action 162; died of wounds 68; died of disease 138; discharged 99; transferred 19; deserted 20; dismissed by sentence of Court Martial 1; present aggregate 602; total number since organization of reg't 1159; conscripts 20; substitutes 11.

Counties Represented.—Sampson 312; Columbus 255; Cabarrus 235; Brunswick 100; Duplin 72; Wayne 36; Johnston 21; Robeson 19; Catawba 12; Rowan 11; Bladen 6; Guilford 5; Mecklenburg 5; New Hanover 3, Washington 3; Lenoir 2; Nash 2; Cumberland 2; Wake 2; Stanly 2; Iredell 2; Davidson 2; Martin 1; Chatham 1; Edgecombe 1; Gaston 1; Warren 1; Cleveland 1; Onslow 1; Harnett 1; Franklin 1; Orange 1.

States Represented.—South Carolina 36; Mississippi 3; Alabama. Respectfully,
Your ob't servant, T. F. TOON,
Col. 20th N. C. T.

Re-enlistment for the War.—The following official despatches were received at the War Department on Saturday:

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 19.—Gen. S. Cooper:—Since my despatch of the 13th inst., the remainder of Hill's corps, (except portions of the 16th and 22d North Carolina regiments,) the Stonewall brigade, Young's cavalry brigade of Hampton's division, the 25th Va. regiment, Carter's Va battery, 1st Richmond Howitzers, and 3d North Carolina regiment, have re-enlisted for the war.
R. E. LEE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Gen. S. Cooper:—Echols's brigade of this army, and the 14th Va. cavalry, have re-enlisted for the war.
SAM JONES, Maj. Gen.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

THE Assessors, with the Collector for Robeson county, will meet the people of the different Districts at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Tax on Income and receiving the same; also, the tithe of Pork, viz:

At Regan's Wednesday, March 2d, 1864,
At St. Paul's, Thursday, March 3d,
At Lumber Bridge, Friday, March 4th,
At Randalsville, Saturday, March 5th,
At Col. P. P. Smith's, Monday, March 7th,
At Alfordsville, Tuesday, March 8th,
At Thompson's, Wednesday, March 9th
At White House, Thursday, March 10,
At Sterling's Mills, Friday, March 11,
At Sealey's, Saturday, March 12,
At Lumberton, Monday, March 14,
At Wishart's, Tuesday, March 15,
At Back Swamp, Wednesday, March 16,
At Burnt Swamp, Thursday, March 17.

All are requested to have their lists made out and ready and all who have failed to finish their tithing lists or to list their cattle and pay their taxes are notified that this is the last opportunity that will be given, as in all failures the law will be enforced.

J. T. POPE,
D. S. MORRISON, } Assessors.
Feb. 15. 7-4t2t*

Wanted Immediately,

BY the Trustees of Franklin Military and Scientific Institute a Lady *well* qualified to give instruction on the Piano, to take charge of the Musical Department of said School. The Academy is in Duplin county, near Mount Olive, (three miles from the W. & W. R. Road,) in a good and remarkably healthy neighborhood. Applicants will address me at "Mount Olive, N. C."
JAS. G. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Feb'y 9. 5-6t*8tpd

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1863.
Arch'd McLean vs. A. D. McLean and wife Catharine and others.

Petition for partition of Slaves.

THIS case coming on to be heard, it is ordered: that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks notifying Wm. Bolin and wife Mary, Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, that they may answer the said petition, plead or demur as they may think proper.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, Feb. 1, 1864.
7sw*12dMM'bpd] B. F. SHAW, Cl'k

From East Tennessee.—We are pleased to learn from an officer from Gen. Longstreet's command, that his army are generally well clothed and shod, and are in excellent health and fine spirits. Gen. Longstreet, for some time past, has had possession of the section of East Tennessee from which the enemy principally derived their supplies, and it is believed, could possess Knoxville at any time but for the small pox which has been raging there. A late number of the New York Herald says the communications between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap are reported to be cut off, and nearly all of East Tennessee is in the hands of the Confederates.
Richmond Whig, 22d.

From Alabama.—DEMOPOLIS, ALA, Feb 21.—The main column of the enemy are still at Meridian. A detachment have occupied Lauderdale, on the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road. A portion of a column of mounted infantry have occupied Aberdeen. Forrest's command is supposed to be near West Point, Miss.

A New Alabama.—The Columbia South Carolinian has information which leads us to the belief that another swift heeled steamer, armed and equipped for her peculiar vocation, has made her escape from British clutches, and is by this time playing havoc among yankee merchantmen. She is said to be under the command of Capt. North, with Capt. Hamilton, of this State, familiarly known as Jack Hamilton, as First Lieutenant. The latter, we believe, went to England to take charge of the Alexandra, when she would be ready for sea, but finding probably that he would be still further delayed by the quibbles of English and yankee diplomacy, has started forth in this new enterprise A more gallant brace of spirits is not afloat than North and Hamilton; and if they have a craft worthy of them, we doubt not that ere long we shall hear New York, Gideon Welles, and his horse marine navy, howling with new rage at the exploits of "another Southern pirate."
Savannah Republican.

The Yankee Advance in Alabama.—The Richmond Examiner says:—

"This advance of the enemy is, beyond comparison, the boldest movement of the war. On the 12th instant Sherman, with between twenty-five and thirty thousand men, provided with 20 days' cooked rations, left Vicksburg and took up the line of march eastward, *tearing up the railroad and bridges in his rear.* Clearly he meditates no step backward. The moving spirit in this army is one J. B. McPherson, of Ohio, a very young officer, with the rank in the regular army of junior captain of the corps of engineers, and the rank in the provisional army of brigadier. This is the man who made Grant famous, and he is now to try what he can do for Sherman.

Execution of a Yankee Spy.—According to sentence by a Court Martial in his case, Captain Spencer Deaton, of the 6th Tennessee (renegade) regiment, was hung in the prison yard west of Castle Thunder on yesterday at half past 12 o'clock, P. M.—*Rich. Dispatch, 20th.*

Blockader Lost.—CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—The blockading vessel sunk during the heavy blow last week is a heavy draft three masted propeller. She appears to be sunk in five fathoms water, and lies off Cummings' point buoy.

Iron for Bacon.

I HAVE genuine SWEDES IRON that I will exchange with farmers for good dry BACON, pound for pound. It is in whole bars of 150 to 175 lbs each, and no fixtures for cutting. Those who do not want whole bars had best club with their neighbors. Store opened on Friday of each week.
W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.
Feb'y 12. 7*9tpd

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THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—is just published This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2,00

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FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the sort yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.
BRANSON & FARRAR.
Raleigh, Feb'y 9. 6-tf

Southern Publications on Hand.

SCRIPTURAL VIEWS of National Trials,	$8 00
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The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Warren's Surgery,	5 00
The Aid-de Camp,	2 25
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
Second Year of the War,	5 00
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Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
The Confederate Speller,	1 50
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The Dixie Primer—Pictorial,	50
The Confederate Primer,	50
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Sermon Catechism, by Wood,	25
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